

Concert Saturday Night.
Part II.
Prof. Arend, Musical Director.
10. The Girl of My Dreams. Chas. E. Harris.
On Sale in our Music Department, 2c.
11. Bedouin. Jerome and Schwartz.
On Sale in our Music Department, 2c.
12. Navajo. Jerome and Schwartz.
On Sale in our Music Department, 2c.

Reduced.
If he has been like most boys, chased last fall when he began the boy always look well. It makes the parent in having the boy's means.

\$0.50 and \$10.00 Suits—the finest in our stock; strictly all wool, Velours, Cassimeres, on plain, fancy mixtures. They are double breasted, 3 piece, Norfolk, sailor blouse, "Ter Thompson" and vest styles. In the lot range from 8 to 16 years. at choice.....**\$5.00**
75c Knee Pants—wool Cheviots and flannels; plain and fancy mixtures both and light effects; have riveted button seams double stitched and taped; 4 to 16 years. Cleanup Sale for Satur.....**50c**

e Values.
oes which it pays you to buy tainty that the lines herewe in Los Angeles can give.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes—an assortment of about 300 pairs. Most of the well soles. They are perfect in craftsmanship; are new shapely last, have sold at \$8.00 and \$10.00. Cleanup Sale price.....**\$2.45**
Shoe for Men—As fine a shoe as you need necessary for either business or dress. They have all the goodness of mass made and are in all leathers. Specialty in dress service. We are exclusive in the city. Always one price.....**\$3.50**

50c Handkerchiefs at 25c.
lot of fancy lace trimmed and handkerchiefs that have sold at 50c. They are slightly soiled on display and handling but all are of heavy, heavily embroidered and trimmed lace edges and inner corners. Cleanup Sale price for the one day.....**25c**

10 and \$2.50 Hats at \$1.45.
es of hats which have sold at \$2.50. They are all of good style in good style but as they in lines they will be offered cleanup Sale Leader.....**\$1.45**

\$3.00 Hats at \$2.45.
w goods—the advance styles for the Fedoras and Derbies. They are materials; are nicely finished and if not superior to any hat here at \$3.00.....**\$2.45**

Soap with Cloth 10c.
ore Spanish Castile Soap with wash rag wrapped around and put up in a neat package. Values ever offered at.....**10c**
Alta Soap, per Box, 25c.
ally fine grade skin soap—delicately perfumed. It is best for skin eruptions and comes in a box priced at.....**25c**

Hamburger Store.
Personally Conducted to
Kansas City,
Chicago, Boston

Rio Grande
ENIC ROUTE)
ugh car leaves Los Angeles Thursday. Arrive on with through car for the East. Wednesday night. Stop over at Niagara Falls. For further information of household goods. For further information of household goods.

ON EXCURSION CO.
on Block, Los Angeles.
arnings of nature—sour stomach, fullness, all such trivial tendencies to discomfort are gone. Kodol cures indigestion, cleanses the stomach. Makes the weak strong.
TEA N'S DRUG STORE.
SELF RAISING BUCKWHEAT
Trunks
Whitney's
Trunk
843-345 5c

Amusements and Entertainments.
BLANCHARD HALL—Management of L. BEHYMER.
Three Evenings and Two Matinees This Week
Burton Holmes...Fine...
...LECTURES...
...Motion Pictures
...Views...
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.—"KOREA AND ITS CAPITAL, SEOUL," 8:15 p.m.
THURSDAY, JAN. 28.—"ALASKA, THE FROST," 8:15 p.m.
FRIDAY, JAN. 29.—"THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY," 8:15 p.m.
SATURDAY, JAN. 30.—"ALASKA, THE GOLDEN," 8:15 p.m.
SUNDAY, JAN. 31.—"THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY," 8:15 p.m.
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
...on sale, SEASON and SINGLE, at UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, 250 South Street. NIGHT PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. MATINEES—25c, 50c, 75c.

BLANCHARD HALL—Anniversary Robert Burns
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1904.
"A NIGHT WITH BURNS."
BENEFIT VICTORIA HOME
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
...on sale, SEASON and SINGLE, at UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, 250 South Street. NIGHT PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. MATINEES—25c, 50c, 75c.

ASON OPERAHOUSE—
Friday Afternoon, January 29th, at 3 p.m.
FOURTH CONCERT—SEVENTH SEASON—1903-1904
Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
...on sale, SEASON and SINGLE, at UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, 250 South Street. NIGHT PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. MATINEES—25c, 50c, 75c.

SCOT PARK
A Tomorrow
Special Handicap
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
...on sale, SEASON and SINGLE, at UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, 250 South Street. NIGHT PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. MATINEES—25c, 50c, 75c.

BLANCHARD HALL—TODAY AT 3 O'CLOCK
DR. ALEXANDER J. MCIVOR-TYNDALL
On "The Mission of Psychic Science,"
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
...on sale, SEASON and SINGLE, at UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, 250 South Street. NIGHT PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. MATINEES—25c, 50c, 75c.

WICKER HALL—332-34 South Broadway—
Mme. Lord-Wood
Monday Eve., Jan. 25,
8 o'clock. Seats for sale at Southern California Music Co., 332-34 S. Broadway.
RAWSTON OSTRICH FARM—
...250 GIGANTIC BIRDS...
TAKE ELECTRIC CARS ON MAIN STREET
Superb Routes of Travel.
GREAT EVENTS.

MOUNT LOWE
Don't You Know? Better Go.
Don't Be Slow.
\$2.00 Round Trip Sat. and Sun.
Big Sham Battle
BY STATE MILITIA—300 MEN
Long Beach, Sunday, Jan. 24, 1904
"All Scenes Best Seen" via "The Orange Grove Route"
Pacific Electric Ry.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—
Steamer Leaves San Pedro Daily
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
...on sale, SEASON and SINGLE, at UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, 250 South Street. NIGHT PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. MATINEES—25c, 50c, 75c.

IN-HAND STAGING—GRAND SCENERY
GLASS BOTTOM BOATS—WONDERFUL MARINE GARDENS
HOTEL METROPOLE
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
...on sale, SEASON and SINGLE, at UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, 250 South Street. NIGHT PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. MATINEES—25c, 50c, 75c.

BANNING COMPANY, 222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.
OMA LINDA HOTEL—
The Prettiest Place in the World
Nothing Like It in California...
...Nothing Like It Anywhere

PERSONALLY ESCORTED TOURS—ALL EXPENSES PAID.
...TO...
HAWAII
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
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THE NIPPON CALIFORNIA TOUR CO., 218 WEST THIRD ST.,
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
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CEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—"SPRICKLES LINE."
...and the JAPAN-RUSSIAN controversy, on which Mr. Holmes is an authority.
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Timely Special Announcements.
FURS—FURS—FURS
...At Cut Manufacturers' Prices
FASHIONABLE—REASONABLE—RELIABLE.
MENESY, the Furrier, Spring and Fourth Streets.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT
YESTERDAY: Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum, 42 deg. Wind, S. by E., moderate, velocity 5 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 6 miles. At midnight the temperature was 52 deg.; partly cloudy.
TODAY: At 8 a.m. the temperature was 50 deg.; partly cloudy.
Forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy, unsettled; light westerly winds. San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy; light northerly winds.
[The complete Weather Report, including Comparative Temperatures, will be found on page 2, Part V.]

POINTS OF THE NEWS
IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF
The Times
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2. Tongues of Fire Lick Sky-scraper.
3. Ex-Gov. Taft Arrives Home.
4. Bryan's Stunt at Prophecy.
5. Accused Officers Fully Vindicated.
6. Our Neighboring Countries.
7. Los Angeles County News.
8. The City in Brief: Paragraphettes.
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2. Men and Women in Society.
3. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
4. The Eagle.
5. The Public Service.
6. Current Comment.
7. Building Wage Slump Likely.
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3. Good Sport by Drivers.
4. Trigger Men Transform.
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1. Liners: Classified Advertising.
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3. The Picture Orator.
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5. China Unsettled.
6. Matters in Old Mexico.
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8. List of Old Landmarks.
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TRAIN SURROUNDED BY RAGING WATERS.
Passengers are Safely Taken from the Cars in Small Skiffs.
Thrilling Incident of the Flood Near Pittsburgh. Nearly All the Valleys East of the Mississippi and North of the Ohio Submerged—Mountains of Ice Gorging Rivers—Several Lives Lost.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] From the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Ocean in the northern part of the United States, rivers are melting the mountain sides, rivers are flooded to their banks; ice is gorged at dams and bridges and disastrous floods threaten. A train was caught in the raging waters near Pittsburgh and scores of passengers had to be taken to the shore in skiffs.
Five persons were drowned near Sharon, Pa.; three are believed to have been drowned from barges near Pittsburgh, and one man lost his life at Wilmington, Del.
While New York is in no danger of being overwhelmed by floods, the city and outlying sections are deep in mud and slush, sewer openings are clogged until the gutters are ill-smelling ponds, and doctors are rushed to the verge of nervous prostration.
The Mississippi and Ohio rivers have already spread over bottom lands and residents along the low banks have taken to the hills. In Pittsburgh and Allegheny the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers are on the rampage. These rivers have thirty feet above high water mark and are pouring mountains of ice into the Ohio. The upper Hudson is rising and ice is forming dams at bridges. Unless there is a cold wave of unlooked for severity, such floods as do not usually occur until late in the spring are sure to take place and cause immense damage to property.

DANGER POINT PASSED.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—The flood danger at this point has passed. All day long both rivers continued to rise, but the water level at the Monongahela wharf. From that hour on the waters receded slowly until at 10 o'clock the gauge registered 25.00 feet and a light snow is falling. The Allegheny is still full of running ice, but it is much thinner than earlier in the day.
From the headwater points on both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers the reports tonight show them to be either stationary or falling.
The actual damage done in Pittsburgh will not reach probably more than \$500,000. To this amount, however, must be added the loss to the manufacturers and mills through forced shut-down of the water power and through suspended wages, which will run the total close to the million mark. No loss of life has been reported.
The continued rise in the Allegheny River today caused two barges, each weighing 15,000 bushels, were sunk. The loss on this property would be about \$100,000. The loss on houseboats, landings, false work at bridges, coal tips—

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CHURCH AND STATE DIVORCED.
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM GUARANTEED IN NEW REPUBLIC.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—What promises to be the most disastrous flood this city has experienced since 1892, is now raging in the Schuylkill River. In one hour the water rose seven feet. This sudden rush was due to the breaking up of the ice, and the consequence sixteen big mills in Manayunk, a suburb, were forced to shut down. Large cakes of ice are crashing against the mills, and it is feared several of the properties will be seriously damaged. There is a big ice gorge opposite the Pennard Iron Works and the water is rapidly backing upon this plant.
In West Manayunk, River Road Driveway is four feet under water and an Italian settlement in this section is also submerged. All the occupants of the houses had to be removed in boats. Railroad tracks are under two to three feet of water and twenty-seven piers along the East bank of the river opposite Fairmount Park have been washed away.
FLOOD AND WATER FAMINE.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
HARRISBURG (Pa.) Jan. 23.—The simultaneous breaking of the 20-inch mains which feed the reservoir and supply water to the network of pipes throughout Harrisburg, has the island and the laws never known in this vicinity. Houses, hotels, mills and factories, have been cut off. This state of affairs is most serious.
FIVE PEOPLE DROWNED.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
SHARON (Pa.) Jan. 23.—Four men and a woman who attempted to ford a swollen stream near here today were swept away, and it is reported all were drowned.

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JOY FOR SAN DIEGO.
Removal of Naval Training Station.
Rear-Admiral Taylor Wants to Abandon Goat Island for Southern Location.
If Move is Made San Pedro Will Probably Put in a Bid for the Site.

Democrat Senators Caucus on Panama Question.
Kahn Not to be Seated.

WASHINGTON.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A serious proposition has been made by Rear-Admiral Taylor Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department to move the naval training station from its present location in San Francisco Bay to San Diego. This proposition was made at a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs this week, when the following examination took place:
Representative Rixey: At what point is this training station?
Admiral Taylor: At an island called Goat Island in San Francisco Bay, lying somewhere halfway between Oakland and San Francisco. But between it and Oakland is a wide spread of flats with very shallow water, so it may be said to be on the Oakland side.
Mr. Rixey: Do you think it a proper location for a training station?
Admiral Taylor: I do not, sir. When it was obtained conditions were difficult, and it was believed the army would have no use for it, and soon transfer the things it had stored there. That continued for two or three years, but since the Spanish War the army has felt there is more need for it. It keeps there certain submarine mines and cables ready to mine the entrance to the harbor.
Mr. Rixey: What recommendation would you make in regard to the location of a training station?
Admiral Taylor: That it should go to San Diego, sir. We have now a board whose deliberations will soon be placed before the president. I am sure there is room on that reservation which belongs to the government, for the purpose.
Mr. Rixey: Why should we make an appropriation here for improvements to those buildings in their present locations, when it is preferable we will remove them?
Admiral Taylor: Everything was cut down, sir, for that reason, to the lowest mark consistent with the avoidance of another outbreak. If we should have San Diego, we could do nothing under a year from this coming spring, probably. There are certain things to be done down there. We have to remain some time at this point.
Mr. Butler: In the meantime, of course, you have to occupy this point?
Admiral Taylor: The appropriations for the naval training station in California amount to a very small sum, which is the result of cutting down, for the reasons you have suggested, sir. The estimate submitted for the training station of something like \$200,000 has been cut down to this sum.
The fact that so high an officer of the navy as Admiral Taylor has recommended, evidently with the consent of Secretary Moody, the removal of the California naval training station from San Francisco to a point at the southern end of the State, will, it is believed, bring another southern port into line as an applicant for the location of the station. That port is San Pedro, where, it is believed, sufficient land can be obtained by the government at a low price for the location of a station on the recently-established harbor of refuge there.

REPORT AGAINST KAHN.
ALMOST UNANIMOUS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A well-informed member of the California delegation in Congress said today that from what he could hear the House Elections Committee, No. 1, will make an unanimous, or nearly unanimous, report against Julius Kahn in the Kahn-Livermore election contest. Several Republican members of the committee have said that, while they would personally like to see Mr. Kahn seated, they cannot see how his contest can be decided in his favor. In other words, the committee is taking a position exactly opposite to that taken by the Supreme Court of California in the matter of contested ballots.

REED SHOOT CASE.
COMMITTEE TO PROBE IT.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today determined to enter upon an investigation into the charges against Senator Smoot in connection with the demands for his expulsion from the Senate, and authorized Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, to prepare a resolution in Senate permitting the committee to send for witnesses and documents.
The committee did not attempt to decide how extensive the inquiry should be, leaving that point for future debate.

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REED SHOOT CASE.
COMMITTEE TO PROBE IT.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2

*Panic-stricken People Rescued from
Twenty-second Story.*

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

The smoke-laden air. Weak and faint

THE M

DOWIE'S BUSY ARTISANS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WAUKESGAN (Ill.) Jan. 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The efforts of Dowie's followers to make their living during the winter hit both the trusts and la-

BIG DIAMOND THIEF CAPTURED.

San Francisco Hotel, Taken in Minneapolis as He Was Leaving for Chicago—Makes Confession.

With Walters was William Kerry, a local man, who kept the diamonds for safekeeping in St. Louis, and who was arrested while awaiting his companion at Union Station. Walters arrived in Minneapolis five days ago and registered at the National Hotel as "R. H. Stafford, St. Louis. He was plentifully supplied with money and made quite a flourish. After being arrested he was subjected to a vigorous examination, and finally admitted that a companion knew where the stones were hidden. The officer took Kerry at the station. When Walters was interviewed with Kerry, he confessed, telling where he had stolen the jewels and where he had disposed of a number of them.

S FROM

FROM MIDDLE WEST.

SAVED HIS SISTER.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Half dead with the intense cold of this morning, Earl Schwartz, 10 years old, of Niles, Mich. saved the life of his sister, Gretchen, by carrying her a mile through the woods, west of their home, until met by a searching party in quest of both children. In their wanderings Gretchen, who is 8 years of age, received injuries which

for revenge. Several persons are believed to be implicated. The miners are arming themselves to wreak vengeance on the murderer if caught. There is a likelihood that the first arrest will result in a lynching.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
CAPE HAYTIEN (Hayti) Jan. 23.—
[By West Indian Cable.] The latest
news received from San Diego is that

Winter Resorts.

The Moorish Room, Sun
Parlor and Roof Garden all
add to the pleasure of the
guest.

**Rates Always
Remain the Same**

G. G. GREEN, Owner
J. H. HOLMES, Mgr.

A Summer and Winter Resort over a mile high.
"Martin's Camp"
 Phone Main 55-3 Bells.
 H. E. BASSETT, General Mgr., Pasadena, Cal.

Office 17 N. Raymond Ave. Tel. Black 1163.

Restaurants.

***The Imperial
Cafe....***

A place to eat, drink, be
merry, and listen to music
that charms.

243 South Spring.
242 S. Broadway.

W. C. ZINKAND, Manager.

Large, light, sunny
rooms.
Clean and modern. Center of theatre
and shopping districts.
Cafe connected

Famous for always
being the best
hotel in Southern
California.

Nothing Like It Anywhere
Amid Blooming Orange Groves
Surrounded by Snow-capped

perches. Rooms with or without board. Rates for 30 dinner on arrival of steamer. Rate advance February 1st. Los Angeles office at SOUTH BROADWAY 10.

GEO. E. WEAVER, Catalina

HOTEL LA PINTORESCA

PASADENA—NOW OPEN.

A select house; highest location; most comfortable house; steam heat throughout; water the purest; air the finest; table the very best. Apply for terms and booklet.

M. D. PAINTER, Prop.


Warm Plunge

perature of 80 deg. Unrivaled and absolute
safe surf bathing. Now is the most beautiful
season of the year at the beach.

City Hotels

Hotel Rookwood

E. R. Parmelee, Prop.
Home Telephone 8537.

FREMONT HOTEL

**Elegant
Family
and
Tourist**

HOTEL WILSON
126 WEST FIRST STREET.
All street cars stop here. Well lighted, air
rooms, neatly furnished and clean. European
plan. Rates—10c to \$1.50 per day.

MENTONE, CAL.
A health resort for those suffering from lung and throat affections. 70 miles from Los Angeles on kite shaped track of Santa Fe R. R. Cottage tents for those who prefer outdoor life. The Neel method of

LOS ANGELES FAMOUS
NEW HOTEL
Opened January 1903.
MOST CENTRAL. BEST ONLY
REASONABLE RATES

Steam heat, hot and cold water
and Home Phone in every room.
All outside rooms.

S. L. BOWER.....D. S. LARIMER
Proprietors
Home Phone 7178.

Superb Rooming
GOLDEN STATE LIM
VIA EL PASO A

LESS THAN
Vestibuled and lighted by electricity
improvements in construction.

The Finest Train Between
SOUTHER

MEXICO—SUMMER AND W
In figuring on a place to go, don
The Mexican
Through vestibule buffet sleeping cars to
passes paid in Mexican silver. Write for fu
DOCK, S. F. A., Mexico city. J. T. W
Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
...Around the

...SHOW PL
IS CAMPBELL
CURIO COMPANY'S
JAPANESE, CHINESE, INDIA
329 SOUTH SPRING ST.

EISMORE
ming pool, mud and hot
—efficacious in the cure of
stomach and kidney trouble.

Opened Jan. 1st, 1911
CORNER ALVARADO and MISSION
Overlooking Westlake

Hotel service. All outside rooms. Hot and cold water and heat. Rooms on short block from Central Park. Main street cars pass the door. See map. CHAS. F. HOFFMAN, Proprietor.

Hotel Watauga. IN NEW YORK. Rooms only: (nearly open. Time and money. Single or double; bath; fire; hot water. MRS. ALEX. DANIEL, Proprietor.

Minutes of Travel.

UNITED—

LAND ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

throughout, presenting the very best

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

INTER RESORT.
It overlook Mexico and its great scenic
Central Railway
from El Paso to Mexico City without change.
All particulars and descriptive matter, W. F. W.
ALLEN, G. W. F. A., 715-716, Bank of America
— FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
CENTENNIAL M. E. CHURCH —
Kite-Shaped Trac
AND TRIP REGULARLY

OLD LOG CABIN
N. MEXICAN AND ALASKAN CUISINE
BRANCH AT GLENWOOD HOTEL
RIVERSIDE, CAL.

which, so far, has not been
 ing. This may be due to the
 it is too much occupied in
 of industry, or perhaps
 in that country are too

and the other of 31 miles, on the road now running out a distance of 126 miles from Managuan. This road was originally built by the Spanish. English

government will authorize an assembly of not less than more than one hundred members, which shall coordinate with the commission all enactments for the Territory. It will, however, take such other action as may be necessary to pass the bill. The Governor and will have power to do so. It will also be regarded as an educational institution, providing for the Philippine Islands, and for the two and a half years to complete their arrangements. The government of the Islands, the government of what they call "necessary legislation," and the question of the

The affair by letters daughter.

the Imperial host lost no
y to express his warm
and sympathy with the
ates, and friendly relations,
would ever prevail between

a man of force and tact, being shown by the high advisers he had gathered around him the necessity of a political nature. He, too, had to be swift, need be attached to the cause, and with which he was traveling. Root had been detained longer than he had expected, and he was anxious to turn affairs over to someone else. He had settled so he could practice of law in New York, and he had arranged to do so. Besides, he had a reputation to maintain.

the East and
ing of a large
Exposition.

POPULAR PRICES
NE CO.
Spring and
Third Street
PECEALS
Dress Goods
Woolen Goods
Children's Sun Bonnets
Children's Aprons
Children's Skirts
Linen Mesh alone
D'S

KOREA WILL BE NEUTRAL.
Keep Hands Off in Case of Eastern War.
Patiently Waiting for Russia's Reply.
CROWN PRINCE NOT HID.
JAPAN'S INTENSE ANXIETY.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Although he called for another purpose, Sir...
TO LAND TROOPS.
PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Matin states that, according to reliable news it has obtained from the Japanese government, it is preparing to land four divisions of troops in Korea as a military demonstration.

Gilkey Trouser Stock
On Sale at Silverwood's
Among all the tailors of the city, no one enjoyed a better reputation for high class materials and workmanship than W. O. Gilkey (Bryson Block.) Mr. Gilkey made a specialty of fine trousers, his stock comprising the very best quality of trousers, many of which were exclusive novelties.
Ill health compelling his immediate retirement from business, we have purchased his stock of trousers at 60c on the dollar. These swell goods will be made up in the smartest Silverwood fashion for less than you pay for ready-made pants. On sale Monday.
\$8.00 Gilkey Trousers \$5.00
\$10.00 Gilkey Trousers \$6.00
\$12.00 Gilkey Trousers \$8.00
\$15.00 Gilkey Trousers \$10.00
F. B. SILVERWOOD
221 South Spring St., Los Angeles

Time is Telling the Story.
Sales Constantly Increasing
A Popular Coffee at a Fair Price.
Few 40c Coffees can compare with Barkley's Porto Rican at 35c for full pound carton; in fact it is a 40c Coffee in everything but price. Strength, aroma, purity—no element is lacking. From plantation to consumer with but one small profit to pay—accounts for its cheap price.
ALL GROCERS.

HEROINE OF HOLOCAUST.
Unknown Child Saved Lives at Iroquois Fire.
Boy-usher Jones's Name Also on Honor List.
Some Testimony Outside Inquest's Beaten Track.
BLAME OFFICIALLY LAID.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Upon the management and builders of the Iroquois Theater has been placed the responsibility for the fire horror in a report rendered to Mayor Harrison by Fire Chief Musham today. No criticism is made of the building department, although several violations of the building ordinance are noted. Attorney Fullerton concluded that the theater building was not completed at the time it was opened, that the theater employees did what they could to put the fire out, and that the doors and exits were generally locked throughout the building.
Between 300 and 400 relatives of victims of the Iroquois Theater fire, at a meeting today, began the permanent organization of the Iroquois Memorial Association, which has for its chief object the erection of a monument to the memory of the persons who lost their lives in the holocaust. It is proposed to build a towering building-monument of absolute fireproof material upon the site of the theater ruins.

It Still Leads
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for 50 years past been recognized by everybody as the leading stomach remedy of the world, and because it is impossible to make a better remedy to take its place it still remains in the front rank.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters well deserves this honor, because it has been the means of restoring thousands of sickly people to robust health, and will do as much for you, too, if you'll only give it a trial. It will surely cure
Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bileousness and Malaria, Fever and Ague.
Be sure to try it.
STILETTO CUTLERY
EVERY BLADE WARRANTED

Silver
Fine Table Ware--Special Prices
In this sale you will find only the most reliable goods—the output of Rogers and the Oneida factories—and that the prices are considerably lower than you would pay elsewhere for the same goods is due only to our superior buying facilities, for we sell more plated ware than any other concern in the Southwest.

Rogers' Reliable Silver.
The reputation of Rogers' wares upon years and years of continued success. When we tell you that these goods are Rogers' At brand you will be pleased with the price. Satisfactory pattern. Prices per set of six:
Tea spoons.....\$1.00
Dessert spoons.....\$1.75
Table spoons.....\$2.00
Dessert forks.....\$1.75
Table forks.....\$2.00
Table knives.....\$1.75
Oneida AI Silver
These goods are made by the Oneida Community and we have no hesitancy in highly recommending this line for satisfactory service. The pattern is plain satin finish and the plate is good and heavy.
Prices per set of six:
Tea spoons.....\$1.25
Dessert spoons.....\$2.25
Table spoons.....\$2.50
Dessert forks.....\$2.25
Table forks.....\$2.50
Heavy Plated Ware.
At the prices these goods can not be excelled. In nice smooth satin finished effects. Will wear very well.
Prices per set of six:
Teaspoons.....65c
Dessert spoons.....\$1.20
Table spoons.....\$1.50
Dessert Forks.....\$1.20
Table Forks.....\$1.50
Table Knives.....\$1.40
"B & B" Oil Heater
\$4.50
One gallon of oil burns for 24 hours, and burns without smoking or rattling. Offers an incandescent heat and will warm a room in a few minutes.
Gas Radiators.
We are showing the very latest artistic models in four and six tube sizes, beautifully nickel-plated. Convenience, efficiency and economy are embodied in a gas radiator.
Oneida 25-Year Silver
Of course you have seen it advertised in your magazine. This is the pretty Avalon pattern, made by the Oneida Community, and it is guaranteed without restriction for 25 years. It is just as lasting and far less expensive than solid silver. Price per set of six:
Tea spoons.....\$1.75
Dessert spoons.....\$3.00
Table spoons.....\$3.50
Dessert forks.....\$2.00
Table forks.....\$3.50
Table knives.....\$6.00
Articles Now \$2.50
Plated Ink Wells, Plated Twine Holders, Plated Soap Boxes, Plated Pocket Flasks, Cigarette Sets.
Articles Now 50c
Vaseline Jars with sterling tops, Sterling picture frames, Sterling roller blotters, Plated Vase, Ash Tray.
Articles Now 75c
Sterling Pin Holder, Letter seal, Ink Eraser and brush, Hair pin box, Shaving brush, Plated Pin Tray, Pomade Jar.
5 cents—Ironing Wasp—3 cakes and handle.
10 cents—Chopping Knife—four good blades.
5 cents—Hoyt's Spring Clothes Pins—strong and durable.
35 cents—White Enamelled Dust Pans—good and heavy.
50 cents—Tea or Coffee Pots—enamel, 3 to 6 pints.
50 cents—Enamelled Rice Boiler—holds a full quart.
95 cents—Gas Stove—one burner, hot plate—easy to use.
\$2.15—Two Burner Gas Stove—light and handy.
\$1.15—Waffle Iron—No. 7—heavy and durable.
\$1.50—Sterling Food Chopper—has four adjustable knives.

PARMELEE-DOHRMANN CO.
232-234 South Spring Street.

Erkenbrecher Syndicate
Real Estate and Mines
Suite 301 Currier Building
Los Angeles, Cal. January 24, 1904.

TO INVESTORS:
If you were back in York State, down in the Mohawk Valley trying to protect a 41 deg. chilly smile, or sleigh-riding on Long Island Sound, (a chance pleasure once in thirty years). If you were receiving the clasp of a 30-deg.-below-zero Boston hand-shake, or found yourself unable to leave Milwaukee by the water route; and if in the midst of enjoying any one of these annual varieties of Eastern Winter frigidities, a still, small voice should be continually repeating o'er and o'er to you, 'There is a land where, in perpetual succession, sweet balmy days succeed one another in endless round, where fresh breezes, perfume laden from the orange groves, freighted with life and strength and happiness from the tonic ocean, blow and are never cruel; a land where the flowers bloom out of doors in gay profusion all the year; a land of sunshine, health and wealth, budding with roses and golden opportunities, with here and there a blossoming city bursting into full bloom and on the petals of the fairest rose (Los Angeles) is the word 'success,' and stamped beneath it, 'largest percentage of increase in Postoffice receipts of any city in the United States; 'largest percentage of building permits of any city in the United States; 'largest percentage of increase in bank clearings of any city in the United States,' then you could realize the true force of the message of this Queen City of the California land to the people of the East and why they come here—why they will always buy land here—and why the price will ever and always be an increasing price and one at which any investment made in realty now will yield a handsome profit in excess of a larger annual income than can be derived from any other investment made in the State of California today. Incidentally consult our large list of good buys.
(Members Los Angeles Realty Board.)
WHOLESALE HAY
L. A. HAY STORAGE CO., 222 Central Ave., Phone M. 1266
Fine Furniture and Carpets
Lyon-McKinney-Smith Company

Robust Decision by Police Justice Chambers. Exonerating and Discharging Respondents Arraigned for Shooting the Fugitive Choisers—Enemies of Law and Order Utterly Routed—Public Sentiment Solidly Approves the Findings.

Those who are interested in the unfortunate events which culminated in the deaths of Joseph and Louis Chissoer on the 17th day of December last, are to be congratulated upon the fact that this case has been conducted on both

with that found imbedded in the back of the victim's head. The two bullets were different in composition from the ammunition of anyone else in the room. The forensic experts are conclusive that the younger Choiser not only had a pistol as he went out, but that he fired shot which somewhere near the entrance to the Hill-street hall.

Attorney Murphy testifies that, as Louis Choiser came around from the Fifth-street hall into the Hill-street hall, that he (Choiser) fired at him with a pistol, and that he caused the fire. There were three bullets that entered the body of the younger Choiser, one in the back of the head, one in the upper part of the breast and coming out at the back. This, as near as can be ascertained, was the only wound.

Even so, it seems most unreasonable to expect a man to go into a gun fight with a copy of the Civil Code in his pocket, and to expect him to argue for himself in the proper legal status. They were up there, not for fun, but in their own defense. There was trouble on, the shooting.

Attorney Walter Rose: "What could you expect of a man who had just discharged them? I have followed the evidence pretty closely. Even assuming that the Choisers might have been armed with pistols, I do not think I can not say that these officers went there as criminals. Neither can you say that they were in a bad character. The court was in a situation where there was only one possible

A LESSON.
 "I think the decision of Justice Chambers right," said D. A. Freeman, president of the United Mining and Explor-

I would say: 'What harm to have detectives watch you if you are innocent?'

'Law and order must be maintained and this decision of the justice to dis-

for those charged with the enforcement of the laws, it will be to this community and to all communities. I have watched this case closely, and while it may

to answer, then this city
is overrun with fugi-
tice. The word would
be that this was a
deplorable

Absolutely Bona-Fide

"THE DAYLIGHT STORE." Phone—Main or Home 132

Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

\$1.00 Bust Forms 50c

These are the popular Kabo bust forms, made of pure linen, in all sizes. \$1.00 values, clean-up price 50c.

Mail Orders Filled

A reasonable quantity of the advertised goods will be reserved for mail order patrons. Your letter should be sent immediately. If goods should be sold out your money will be returned by next mail.

Demorest Patterns

The most popular patterns in America. All seams allowed. All the latest American and European styles. 10c each.

"THE DAYLIGHT STORE." Phone—Main or Home 132

Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Grand Annual Pre-Inventory Sale

The most brilliant event in our year's programme.



Entire Stock of Women's Suits in TWO LOTS.

The Greatest Suit Sale Ever Conducted

Our full and entire stock of women's fall and winter suits has been divided into two lots, marked at two prices. This is without question the most remarkable sale we have ever conducted.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Women's Tailor-made Suits

\$13.75 \$8.75

Values up to \$32.50

Values up to \$25

Imagine what expensive and beautiful costumes this sale includes. Rich, tailor-made gowns worth up to \$32.50 at \$13.75. Stylish suits worth up to \$25 at \$8.75. These come in both plain and fancy weaves, both walking and dress lengths, both long skirted coats and short eon effects. No one disputes that our suit stock is the most exclusive in the city. These prices in many cases do not begin to cover the cost of the materials. We have made these astonishing prices partly to close out our winter suits and partly to attract all public attention to our mammoth women's department.

NOTE—The first early styles in Spring suits and Spring waists are beginning to arrive. They will be on exhibition Monday.

Extraordinary Millinery Cleanup

Trimmed Street Hats 48c

Values up to \$4.00

We are determined that at the end of each season we shall entirely close out our millinery stock. We propose to make prices that are so daring and sensational that the whole town must talk about them. We have gathered 300 hats, including trimmed street hats and velvet shapes. Some of them are trimmed with feathers, others with birds, ribbons, etc. All of them are new styles, worth up to \$4.00. Your pick 48c.

Beautiful \$3.00 Velvet Shapes 79c

We shall also close out tomorrow our full stock of \$3.00 velvet shapes at 79c. These come in dozens of different styles. One of the greatest millinery bargains ever offered.

All Other Hats Half Price and Less

We shall also close out our entire stock of trimmed hats and patterns hats at half price and less. Considering the original low prices of these hats and their exclusiveness, this reduction makes values that no woman can pass over.

All Women's Coats 40 Per Cent Off

This includes silk coats, velour coats, and cloth coats—our full and entire stock. Styles, weights and materials to please every individual. Reductions range as follows:

\$10.00 Women's Coats \$ 6.00	\$25.00 Women's Coats \$15.00
\$12.50 Women's Coats \$ 7.50	\$30.00 Women's Coats \$18.00
\$15.00 Women's Coats \$ 9.00	\$35.00 Women's Coats \$21.00
\$18.50 Women's Coats \$11.00	\$40.00 Women's Coats \$24.00
\$20.00 Women's Coats \$12.00	\$45.00 Women's Coats \$27.00

Pre-Inventory Sale of Kimonos, Waists and Separate Skirts

\$5.00 Walking Skirts \$2.65
Dress and walking skirts, made of chevrons, tweeds and chambray. Prettily trimmed with straps and bands of taffeta. Come in blue, black and mixtures. A \$5.00 skirt, Pre-inventory price \$2.65.

\$1.25 Cotton Waists 79c
A splendid heavy weight cotton waist, with pretty colored polka dots. Regular \$1.25 value, special at 79c.

\$6.75 Silk Waists \$3.95
These come in peau de sole, louisiane, and taffeta, trimmed with medallions and ornaments. Well worth \$6.75. Pre-inventory price \$3.95.

50c Kimonos 25c

Made of a splendid quality of flannel-ette, neatly made. Come in Persian stripes and all colors. Regular 50c values, Pre-inventory price 25c.

75c Kimonos 39c

These come in Persian patterns, some with ruffled yokes, well made throughout. 75c values, Pre-inventory price 39c.

\$1.50 Kimonos 79c

All Kimonos in Eclipsé and Momié flannel-ettes, elaborately trimmed with satin bands, Persian patterns. \$1.50 values, Pre-inventory price 79c.

Pre-Inventory Sale Dress Materials

50c Fancy Velvets 25c Yard

Fancy velvets in the popular polka dot patterns, splendid range of colors, and a rich, silk finish. These make up into the most stylish, serviceable waists. Pre-inventory price 25c the yard.

85c Metallic Velvets 49c Yard

These come in small, neat designs, also self colored stripes. They are this season's choice velvet waists. Values up to 85c the yard. Pre-inventory price 49c.

\$1.25 Black Silk 69c Yard

Black silk Regence, black figured satin, and Grenadine stripes, strictly all silk materials. Values up to \$1.25 per yard. Pre-inventory price 69c the yard.

Best 15c Outing Flannel 5c Yard

These come in plaid and stripes, extra heavy 15c medium and dark colors. These are made up of broken lines, values ranging to 15c the yard. Pre-inventory price 5c the yard.

Heavy 15c Flannel 9c Yard

A fine assortment of double fold flannel-ettes, fleeced backs, choice colorings. They include a number of patterns in the well known Eclipsé flannel-ettes. While they last be yard.

85c Swiss Curtains 85c pair

These come in plain and striped effects, made with four inch ruffle, 2 1/2 yards long; appropriate for bedroom curtains; 85c values, Pre-inventory price 85c per pair.

12c Fancy Silkline 10c yard

We have received one case of silk silhouettes. Come in assorted patterns, choice colors. Well finished, and extra fine. Pre-inventory price 10c yard.

Silk Dress Ornaments 19c

Values to 75c
Grand pre-inventory sale of silk ornaments in black, white, tan, gray, and brown effects. Your choice of any in the house 19c.

All Velvets 25c Yard

Values to \$1.00
Our entire immense stock of velvets will be closed out at 25c the yard. These come in silk, chiffon, etc. in all colors, or dotted. Pre-inventory price 25c.

85c Table Damask 56c Yard

Full bleached table damask, 28 inches wide. Come in a large assortment of patterns including the popular floral and damask designs. Regular price \$1.00. Values up to 85c per yard. Pre-inventory price 56c the yard.

75c Muslin Sheets 52c Each

These were slightly damaged in the factory. Made of full bleached, extra heavy muslin with smooth finish. Size 80x90. A good 75c sheet. Monday only 52c each.

12c Fine Lawns 6c Yard

These come in checks and stripes, very sheer and extra smooth finish. Suitable for making children's dresses and aprons. Regular price 12c. Pre-inventory price 6c the yard.

Napkins 3c Each

Plain and fringed napkins, 14 inch. Come in an extra weight, well finished. Just the thing for every day use. Values to 12c per dozen. Pre-inventory price 3c each.

Pre-inventory Sale

Clothing 25 % Off Marked Prices

Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Our entire stock of clothing aggregating \$60,000 worth, including the highest possible grade of boy's, men's and youths' suits, overcoats and trousers, including uniforms, full dress suits, smoking jackets, etc. On sale at 25 per cent discount from the marked prices.

35c Mixed Suitings 19c Yard

Wool and cotton mixed suitings, 36 inches wide. Come in medium colors of brown, gray and green mixtures. Regular 35c values. Pre-inventory price 19c the yard.

\$1.50 Wool Suitings \$1.25 Yard

All wool suitings in choice colors, medium and light shades. Come in medium size effects, very desirable for early Spring wear. Also desirable for making skirts. 54 inches wide. Pre-inventory price \$1.25 yard. Skirts made free from this line.

SKIRTS MADE FREE

We employ an expert man tailor who will make skirts free for patrons. All garments made free. Inquire at dress goods section.

15c Stanley Cotton Suitings 10c Yard

Cotton mixed suitings in the medium colors, small figures and stripes. Come in 36 inch wide. A choice cotton fabric, sold regularly at 15c the yard. Pre-inventory price 10c.

8c Checked Gingham 6c Yard

A good standard quality of apron checked gingham, all sizes of checks. Good. Usually sold at 8c the yard. Monday only 6c per yard.

\$1.25 Lamskin Gloves 79c pair

Genuine lambskin gloves, come in all colors, and sizes. Values to \$1.25. Pre-inventory price 79c.

\$1.50 Melrose Gloves \$1.35

These include French kid and wool. Attached at the wrist. All sizes and colors. Values to \$1.50. Pre-inventory price \$1.35.

20c Taffeta Ribbon 9c

Pre-inventory sale of all silk ribbons, 4 inches wide. Values to 20c. Monday only 9c.

10c Women's Hose 5c

Women's fast black hose, 28 inch. Values to 10c. Monday only 5c.

35c Women's Underwear 25c

These include vests and pants. Jersey ribbed, fleece lined, in white and gray. Come in all sizes. 35c values, Monday only 25c.

50c Women's Underwear 39c

Vests and pants, fleece lined. Come in Jersey ribbed, in white and gray. All sizes. 50c values, clean-up price 39c per garment.

65c Union Suits 47c

Fleece lined, Jersey ribbed, open at the top, extra heavy, 65c values, Monday only 47c.

85c Union Suits 66c

These come in Jersey ribbed, open at the top, down and across front. Come in gray or ecru. All sizes. 85c values, Monday only 66c.

65c Muslin Gowns 43c

Made of a splendid quality of muslin, tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery and inserting. 65c values, Monday only 43c.

50c Muslin Drawers 39c

These come in muslin, extra heavy, with embroidery. Best quality of lin. 50c values, clean-up price 39c.

STICKS TO HIS POST.

Engineer Dille Averts Serious Wreck at Spadra.

Riverside Local Crashes Into Freight Train.

No One Hurt, but Engine and Caboose Smashed.

Engineer Dille stuck to his post—and saved the people entrusted to his care. When Southern Pacific Local No. 17 from Riverside swung around the long curve just east of Spadra station yesterday morning, going at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour, Engineer Dille saw something that made him think and act quickly.

The caboose of a long freight train completely blocked the main line. His hand went to the air and within a space of 40 feet he reduced the speed of his train to less than ten miles an hour, thereby averting a catastrophe which would probably have brought serious injury and even death to his passengers.

CRASHES INTO FREIGHT.

But he could not prevent a collision, and the passenger train crashed into the rear of the freight train, smashing the latter's caboose to splinters, greatly damaging the passenger engine, and causing almost a panic among the passengers who were buffeted and shaken and hurried into the seats ahead when the two trains struck.

But no one was injured seriously. Traffic was delayed about an hour and a half. The collision happened at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The freight train had taken the siding to permit the local to pass. It was a long train, and failed to clear the main line, leaving

the caboose blocking the track. When the local came rushing around the big curve at Spadra the engineer did not see his danger until it was too late to stop his train, and he could only hope to avert death and injury to his passengers by making the collision as light as possible.

His fireman, Max Ernest, jumped and landed safely.

Engineer Dille stood at his post and curbed his great machine, that was thundering down upon the freight train, and a calamity was averted.

CONDUCTOR BLAMED.

Trainmaster McCaffrey last night said that reports of the collision tend to place the blame upon Conductor G. C. Griamore, in charge of the freight train.

According to reports the freight train had been standing on the siding fully fifteen minutes, waiting for the passenger train, with the caboose and one or two other cars blocking the main line. It is claimed that Conductor Griamore neglected to go to the rear in time to flag the passenger train, which is usually on time, and waited too long to do so.

He is said to have been in the caboose a few minutes before the accident occurred, and had just dropped off the rear step when the local rounded the curve.

He had a flag in his hand, but is said to have been more than two car lengths away from the caboose when the crash came.

FLINT TAKES OATH.

New Postmaster Expedites Preparation of His Bond—Several Innovations for the Postal Service.

As a necessary step in the preparation of his bond, the documents concerning which will be forwarded to Washington immediately, Motley H. Flint, newly appointed postmaster of Los Angeles, took the formal oath of office yesterday, before a notary public. Mr. Flint is planning several innovations in the local mail service. One of the chief problems which he is studying in this regard is how to expedite the collection of city mail. One of the plans which he is contemplating is the placing of mail boxes in the street cars. Collectors stationed at central points along the car lines would gather letters from these boxes as the cars passed, keeping newly-posted mail moving continuously toward the main office for distribution and delivery.

As soon as Mr. Flint assumes his

new position, the main office will be improved by the opening of a bureau. Besides the one hundred boys there were ten young men who acted as escorts. The expedition was under the charge of A. J. Money.

H. E. Huntington heads the list of major who have gone on Postmaster Flint's bond. The government demands a bond of \$200,000.

SWEET PILGRIMAGE.

One Hundred Well-behaved Boys View the Inner Workings of a Candy Factory.

With banners waving and drums rolling the Y.M.C.A. Riding Club, one hundred strong, marched upon the factory of Bishop & Co. yesterday morning. It was not a raid, as the club went on the invitation of Roland P. Bishop and a cordial greeting was offered by Mr. Bishop and William T. Bishop, Jr., who met the club at the door.

"Don't make your mouth water? wouldn't you like to work in a candy factory?" Un-Uml were some of the remarks heard as the happy boys, all between the ages of 12 and 16, filed through room after room. Mr. Bishop made a little speech in each department and all the secrets of the business were explained. The pretty girl candy makers kept busily at work and tried not to look out of the corners of their eyes at the nice bright-faced boys, and the boys did not "robber" back too much.

"I want to make them feel as if they were in a museum," said one of the older members of the club, and you must never look out of the corners of your eyes at the nice bright-faced boys, and the boys did not "robber" back too much.

"I am going to keep my box for 'robber' back too much."

"Will you open up again?"

"If it is to be a case of begin all over, I have cancelled all my contracts with the Western Union and the place is probably closed for good."

"Is it true that Mr. Ascher won \$100,000 here in three days?"

"That is an Examiner fake. Ascher plays elsewhere heavier than he does here and his winnings had little to do with forcing us to close."

"Children don't seem to have as much respect for their parents as formerly."

"No," answered the cynic, "and have never quite been able to make up my mind whether this is because modern children are less dutiful or more discerning."

Washington Star.

"I never saw a more orderly and gentlemanly crowd of boys in my life."

Manager of Bankrupt Bucketshop Takes His Losses in a Philosophic Way.

The large operating room of the Southern California Grain and Stock Company was a forum looking place yesterday with its unheated overboarded, piled up chairs and barren vacancy. A strange quiet pervaded the place and the few stragglers who were in the room were waiting at the silent keyboards of the telegraph desks, impatiently chinked coins in their pockets and walked out again.

The failure of this big bucketshop has added an impetus to the desire of the plungers to play and the smaller places did a heavy but cautious business as they got their money.

O. R. Stratton, manager of the "busted" firm was apparently in the best of spirits. "Well, you don't see a surging mob of men around here crying for their money," he said. "We find that we can pay all our creditors in full and most of them have been paid. This does not look like a run on a bank and we have more friends than ever before."

"Have you figured your actual loss?" was asked.

"Yes, but what difference does it make?" he said. "I am all up in the air anyway and they don't know whether it is \$150,000 or \$500,000 and they have not got any kick coming as long as they get their money."

"Will you open up again?"

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Danderine

A fine head of hair is 99% within reach of everyone.

Seemingly Electrifies The Hair.

It develops so much life and energy in the scalp that the hair leaps in its growth.

Now at all Druggists in Three Sizes—25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

By Permission We Reproduce the Following Letter:

The Knowledge Danderine Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I am a woman who has been suffering from a severe case of dandruff for many years. I have tried many remedies, but none have given me any relief. I have heard of Danderine and have decided to try it. I have just received my first bottle and have used it for a few days. I am very pleased to say that I have already noticed a marked improvement in my hair. It is no longer so itchy and I have noticed that it is growing much faster than it has for many years. I am sure that Danderine is the only remedy that will cure my dandruff. I am sure that it will also give me the soft, lustrous hair that I have always desired. I am sure that it will also give me the soft, lustrous hair that I have always desired. I am sure that it will also give me the soft, lustrous hair that I have always desired.

Yours very truly, Mrs. Anne E. Sheehan, WEIR CITY, KANS.

FREE To show how quickly it acts we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this advertisement to the KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., CHICAGO, with name and address and 10 cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

Sold at Wholesale and F. W. BRAUN CO.

CLASSES AT RECEPTION.

The members of the classes in botany and zoology of the University of Southern California enjoyed a pleasant reception last night at the home of their teacher, Prof. A. B. Ulrey, of the department of biology of the university, residing at No. 1435 West Twenty-third street. The evening was passed in games and other amusements, and refreshments were served.

ANGELUS FLOUR

WITHOUT A RIVAL

ANGELUS FLOUR

ANGELUS FLOUR

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ANGELUS FLOUR

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ANGELUS FLOUR

ANGELUS FLOUR

ANGELUS FLOUR

ANGELUS FLOUR

ANGELUS FLOUR

INDICATED.

COMPLAINTS WHICH HE PRESENTED

during his long career only

was set aside as a fact

it came to be a matter

of course among criminal

cases that if Joe Chambers drew

complaint it would not pay to

attacking that complaint

in form. When it is remembered

San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties.

(NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.)

CHARLES ALLEN SAFE IN MEXICO.

LOS ANGELES BOY WILL SOON WED GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER.

Father Greatly Relieved at Receiving Message from His Son Who Appears to be Riding on a Prosperous Wave in Old Mexico.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
FULLERTON, Jan. 23.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) After writing eight or ten letters and sending telegrams to Mexico, J. R. Allen this evening received a telegram from his son, Charles E. Allen, of Morelia, Mex., stating that he was alive and well and arrangements were being made for his marriage to Gov. Merced's daughter, Mrs. Ernestina, who has just graduated from the High School. The young man states that he has written his father a number of times recently, but the father is at a loss to know what has become of the letters. Up to two months ago when he resided in Los Angeles the elder Allen heard from his son every week, but cannot now account for the mysterious disappearance of his mail, going between Mexico and here. Young Allen has accepted a position on the Governor's staff, and is said to be drawing a salary of at least \$1000 a month.

SANTA ANA.

DEATH OF OLD RESIDENT.
SANTA ANA, Jan. 23.—Marie Y. Burwell, aged 77, who has spent her entire life in the Santa Ana Valley, was found dead in bed at her home on West First street in this city this morning. A coroner's jury decided that death was due to natural causes. Deceased was born in 1827 at Peralta, ten miles from this place, and has lived practically the whole of her life in the immediate vicinity of Santa Ana. Numerous relatives throughout the county survive her.

Robert F. Parmley, aged 10, died this morning at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Parmley, at Garden Grove. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock, and interment made in Alamitos Cemetery.

SHORT NEWS NOTES.
The Santa Ana Hospital Association has concluded the sale of \$10,000 of stock of the new issue to local business men. A new addition to the building on East Washington avenue and increased facilities for handling patients is contemplated by the board of managers.

A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company was filed last night with the County Clerk with a capitalization of \$200,000.

An amicable adjustment out of court has been reached in the case recently filed by W. F. Bosford, president of the San Joaquin Gun Club, against Ben Nemo, et al., for trespassing on the gun club property.

Petition was filed with the County Clerk yesterday for probate of will in the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Burnham of Orange, the property being valued at \$107,550. The only heir to the estate is William H. Burnham of Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Phelps celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding yesterday at the home of Mrs. Clara Phelps, a concourse of friends called during the afternoon and evening to wish the couple every happiness.

HELD UP BY MASKED MEN.

RESIDENT OF VICTOR SHOT AND PLUNDERED.

Highwayman Attempts to Stop a Car at Colton—Appeal in the Morrey Will Case—Runaway Accident.

Martinez Divorce Case.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 23.—Sheriff Ralph was summoned to Victor last night by a wire from the officers there, reporting the shooting of a quarryman by two masked men.

The wounded man states that as he was on his way home he was confronted by the robbers, both masked and armed. He saw that they were white men. On their commanding him to throw up his hands he took to flight, and was brought to the ground by a bullet which struck him in the leg. The robbers fired three shots. They secured all his money and a watch.

George Franklin of Colton states that the 9 o'clock traction car from that city was selected as the prey for a lone highwayman last night. As the car turned the curve near the residence of City Trustee Pettibone, the motorman saw someone standing in the path of the roadward waving his hands. Under the glare of the headlights the motorman saw that the stranger was wearing a mask, which completely concealed his features. Instead of obeying the signal to stop the motorman put on the gas and shot past, continuing for two hundred feet, when the car was stopped, and the conductor and motorman and Franklin started back along the track. At sight of the three men the would-be highwayman fled.

MORREY WILL CASE.
The David Morrey will contest came up this morning. Judge Oster ordering that the plaintiffs, who are the Eastern relatives of the decedent, put up \$2000 bonds to secure the costs in the matter of the appeal, set by the heirs from the decision of the jury in a sensational hearing, which took place here some time ago. The verdict broke the will under the terms of which Morrey's estate, valued at \$40,000, was divided among new-made friends at Redwain and a church.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.
F. W. Wood of West Highland had a narrow escape from injury as the result of a runaway accident. In the heart of the business section this morning, while driving a street car, two heavy dray horses, attached to a wagon ran away and before he could turn from their path they had crashed into the back of his carriage. He saw the impending collision, and rolled from the vehicle. Persons who witnessed the affair were certain that he would be trampled to death, but by quick action he managed to avoid the heels of the runaway and the wheels of the wagon. His carriage was badly damaged.

BERDOO NEWSLETTERS.
Answers and cross-complaints were filed this morning in the case of L.

I Save Weak Men.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Youthful Power and Undying Manly Vigor and Give it to You Free.

My Mysterious Compound Starts the World With Its Wonderful Cures—With This Marvelous Secret No Man Can Grow Old in Vital Power, and it is My Mission on Earth. Benefactor to Bring All Jaded, Worn-Out Men to This Fountain of Youth.

Send No Money—Simply Send Your Name and Address and Enough of This Marvelous Compound Will Be Sent You by Return Mail, Prepaid and Absolutely Free, to Convince You.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and vigor in man. To use it has been given to bring to the fallen, weary, worn-out, and ailing of the world, the power of youth and the knowledge of this precious secret, and even to the youngest and the oldest I send my message of love and peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff and say, "It is impossible," but I have proved it. I have saved many men, and I am saving more.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this life-giving, this rejuvenating, this life-giving power, is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will.

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THE 20TH CENTURY

CURES THAT RIVAL THOSE OF TVT THO SAND YEARS AGO.

Rama Comes to the Front With More Evidence of His Wonderful Power Over Disease.

Mr. J. Simpson's Tribute to Rama's Wonderful Skill.

The portrait is from the latest photograph of Mr. J. Simpson, who is a well-known citizen of Redondo Beach, and the statement given below is his own words:

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THE 20TH CENTURY

CURES THAT RIVAL THOSE OF TVT THO SAND YEARS AGO.

Rama Comes to the Front With More Evidence of His Wonderful Power Over Disease.

Mr. J. Simpson's Tribute to Rama's Wonderful Skill.

The portrait is from the latest photograph of Mr. J. Simpson, who is a well-known citizen of Redondo Beach, and the statement given below is his own words:

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BOSTON DRY STORE

239 South Broadway, opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

As the month moves onward and the days for the sale become fewer, the department managers exert themselves to put forward offers which will clean up their stocks of all the accumulated broken lines. From now on the

January Clearance

will offer its most tempting price reductions. We ask you to remember that in many cases the greatest price concessions are made on lots which are too small to justify us in giving them space in the announcements:

1-2 Price Sale Ladies' Knit Underwear.

Vests, Tights and Union Suits, all Styles and Weights

This line embraces the entire samples from one of the largest importers of Swiss underwear, and the prices average just about 50c on the dollar.

The assortment is varied and includes white and colored garments of silk, silk and lisle, lisle thread, merino, cotton and wool. It would be hard to find an underwear need which cannot be perfectly filled from this assortment at a saving of a full half.

Ladies' Vests Low necks, no sleeves, with fancy hand crocheted insets run with silk ribbon. Come in lisle thread, silk and lisle. Being samples, there are few of a kind but the assortment is complete, nevertheless.

Union Suits With low neck, no sleeves, in lisle and silk, and in ankle length with high neck and short sleeves. Also Union Suits of fine Merino and wool in ankle length with high neck and long sleeves.

Boys' 75c Underwear 25c. At the same time we will place on sale a large lot of Boys' Knit Wool Underwear, both shirts and drawers, at only 25c the garment. The large sizes sold as high as 75c the garment.

Broken Lines from Our Own Stock

To round out the sale and increase the interest we have added to the sample line described above every broken line of Ladies' Knit Underwear from our own stock. To emphasize the remarkable price reductions, we quote a few of the prices that will prevail.

A Regular 50c Garment will be sold for 25c.
A Regular 75c Garment will be sold for 40c.
A Regular \$1.00 Garment will be sold for 50c.
A Regular \$1.25 Garment will be sold for 65c.

A Regular \$1.50 Garment will be sold for 75c.
A Regular \$2.00 Garment will be sold for \$1.00.
A Regular \$2.50 Garment will be sold for \$1.25.
A Regular \$3.00 Garment will be sold for \$1.50.

100 Tailored Walking Skirts at 1-2 Price

Material, Fit, Finish, Tailoring---All Are Perfect

\$6.50 Skirts for \$3.15 Oxford gray, Cheviot Cloth Walking Skirts, made with stitched seams.

\$12.50 Skirts for \$6.25 Blue and white check Cheviot Walking Skirts, made with yoke.

Navy blue Cheviot Cloth Walking Skirts with stitched seams and inverted plaits.

Black Cheviot cloth Walking Skirts, seams piped with silk, trimmed with crocheted buttons.

Gray and white check Cheviot Walking Skirts with box and inverted plaits.

Special Sale Ladies' Cravenette Coats

There are forty Coats at this reduced price. They are made from the standard water-proof material called cravenette cloth, in the very latest style. Some are in Oxford Gray, others in tan and olive shades. They are all made with triple cape and belt.

Regularly sold at \$35.00. The price for this lot is \$25.00 each.

First Floor Clearance.

Do not miss reading our announcements for a single day during this sale. Hardly an article in the store but what will be radically reduced some time within the next few weeks.

Embroidery.

500 yards Swiss, Nainsook and other fine Embroideries, left from a recent sale. They are extra fine quality, good edges on fine cloth; some 4 to 8 inches wide and worth regularly 25c, 35c and 50c the yard. Clearance Price 15c

Veiling.

50 pieces Tuxedo Veiling, all the new effects in black, black and white, white and black, both in mesh and chenille dots. Worth regularly 50c, 55c and 58c the yard. Clearance Price 25c

Belt Buckles.

A large assortment of the latest and most worn styles in fancy Belt Buckles and Belt Pins. They are worth from 75c to \$1.50 each. Clearance Price 50c

Buttons.

24 dozen fine French Buttons in pearl and metal effects, extra fine quality and our direct importation. Worth regularly \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 the dozen. Clearance Price \$3.50

Handkerchiefs.

Men's all pure linen Handkerchiefs, full size, fine quality, and worth regularly 25c each. Clearance Price 2 for 25c

Waistings.

An assortment of Wool Waistings in our regular stock, including double Cloth, Satin Finished Serge and a full line of shades. Worth regularly from 65c to \$1.00 the yard. Clearance Price 45c

Clearance Men's Wear

Exceptional Prices for Monday Only

First Floor--Right Aisle. One lot of Men's Negligee Shirts, all sizes of standard makes, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Monday only 25c

One lot of Men's Underwear in fine merino rib, shirts and drawers, in natural wool. Regular \$1.25 quality. Monday only 75c

Clearance Table Linens.

Cloths and Napkins Much Reduced

First Floor--Left Aisle. Unmatched, double Satin damask, fine Irish Linens, one Regular price \$2.75 the yard. Clearance Price \$1.75

3 yard long Pattern Table Cloths, same quality as above, with napkins to match some patterns. Regular \$3.25 each. Clearance Price \$2.00

72-inch full bleached Satin damask, new patterns. Regular price \$1.25 the yard. Clearance Price \$1.00

24 yard long Pattern Table Cloths with border all round, of fine Irish linen in assorted patterns. Regular price \$2.50 each. Clearance Price \$2.00

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THE PUBLIC WORKS.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Tomorrow the Council will be asked to order Griffith Park to the Department of Agriculture as a site for a tree-planting station and exotic garden.

The stand taken by City Attorney Mathews in the Garvanza case, which has given the East Ninth-street residents confidence that he will decide the present transfer controversy in their favor.

The Fire Commission yesterday ordered Chief Strohm to strictly enforce the building regulations regarding standpipes and fire escapes.

A very curious condition exists in the Calhoun School District, and for the time being the work of education is out there in practically a standstill. Three times bond elections have failed to carry, and while everyone agrees the necessity for more school-house sectional amenities are barring the way to advancement.

The suit brought by I. D. Grant and his wife, both colored people, against the Grand Operahouse Company on account of being refused seats received a rather humorous setback yesterday. The attorney for the plaintiffs has not been able to discover who are comprised in the Grand Operahouse Company, and so he had to take more time and get out some more subpoenas.

Mrs. Margaret West, the chateaufort queen, will not jump her bail for awhile. Yesterday she was held in both of the township courts in bail aggregating \$600. She cannot furnish that amount and will remain in the county jail.

AT THE CITY HALL.

UNCLE SAM MAY PLANT GARDENS.

PUBLIC-SPRITED CITIZENS WILL ASK USE OF GRIFFITH PARK.

Most Ideal Spot on Pacific Coast for Exotic Gardens Such as the Government Wishes to Establish Somewhere in California—Municipal Art Commission Interested.

If the efforts of public-spirited citizens can bring it about, the United States government will establish its tree-planting station and exotic gardens near Los Angeles. This station would be a great attraction to tourists as there is now nothing of the kind in California. The government intends to gather rare trees and plants from all over the world and propagate them in a big garden to be located somewhere in the State. Chico, Riverside and Santa Ana are bending every effort to secure the gardens, but powerful influences at Washington are working for Los Angeles.

Tomorrow the Council will be asked to tender to the Agricultural Department the use of the entire 305 acres in Griffith Park and the adjacent area that may be desired for the purpose. About three years ago a resolution of similar import was passed through the Council, but at that time the government gave up the plan to establish the tree station.

It is urged in favor of Griffith Park that it has hills and vales, a wide range of exposures and soil adapted to the cultivation of nearly every kind of plant and tree life known to science. With the construction of the electric line to Glendale a ready means of reaching the park from the city will be afforded and the thousands of tourists who annually come to Los Angeles can easily view the rare collection. The site is believed to be many years before the city can afford to expend the money necessary to properly improve the park and citizens who have taken an active interest in the matter believe it will be a fine thing for the city and the government if the plant station is located in Griffith Park.

Henry W. O'Melveny, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, has taken a very lively interest in the movement to send the exotic station located in Griffith Park and he has been ably assisted by E. F. C. Klokke, chairman of the Municipal Art Commission. Lippincott of the Hydrographic Survey is now in Washington and has taken up the question with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture and with the heads of the tree-planting and exotic bureaus which are directly concerned in the location of the station. Everything that the department asks in the way of facilities it will be the aim of the city to supply. The Griffith Park site is objected to by the government experts on two grounds: one, that its distance from a railroad makes shipping difficult, and the other that there is a scarcity of water. The citizens will try to show the government agents that the advantages of Griffith Park site far outweigh the disadvantages which need only be temporary. Griffith Park is largely free from frost and therefore adapted to the growth of tropical and semi-tropical plants that would not flourish in other locations now under consideration.

The Chamber of Commerce has been working for the exotic station for many months and recently the work was delegated to the Municipal Art Commission which has entered enthusiastically upon the work of encouraging tree-planting in the Griffith Park. The Outdoor Art Section of the Civic League under the direction of Mrs. Willoughby Trodman has secured a warm interest in the project.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Council will offer the government the use of the park and it is hoped that with the tree station and the exotic garden will come the band of 100 elk now on the Miller & Lux ranch in Central California. The government has been offered a range for these elk in Griffith Park and if the entire acreage is turned over to the Department of Agriculture it would be very natural for the government to quarter this fine band of the western wapiti in its big semi-tropical garden.

TRANSFERS.

CITY ATTORNEY'S VIEWS. City Attorney Mathews has been asked by the Council to give an opinion regarding the right of the Pacific Electric Railway Company to operate cars over the East Ninth-street line and at the same time refuse to grant transfers to the line of the Los Angeles Railway Company. The City Attorney has been studying the transfer problem for some time, and but for the absence of Councilman Nottingham from the city tomorrow, it is probable his opinion would go before that body. Official courtesy to the chairman of the committee which is holding the hearing demands delay, however, and the opinion will be presented to the Board of Public Works until Friday afternoon.

Pending the submission of his findings to the board the City Attorney will not state for publication his views regarding the Ninth-street transfer fight, but those who remember his stand in the transfer fight at Garvanza have drawn some very shrewd conclusions.

It will be remembered that the Pasadena cars were then operated over Spring street and for a distance of over five blocks ran over the franchise route of the Los Angeles Railway Company. Transfers from the Pasadena line to the line of the Los Angeles Railway Company were refused and the Garvanza citizens retained an attorney to press the case against the company. The company retaliated by threatening to stop the Pasadena cars at the Plaza. The dispute was submitted to Atty.-Gen. Ford, but he refused to act unless the City Council would pass suitable resolutions. This the Councilmen refused to do, contenting themselves with the adoption of a high-sounding resolution which very faintly requested the companies to exchange transfers.

Somewhat analogous conditions exist today. It is stated by city officials that street cars are operated over a large number of blocks in the city purely by sufferance and without the vestige of a franchise right. The officials, therefore, taken by the officials for the railway companies and by the City Attorney, the former contending that it is a very fair index of their relative stands today.

On April 2, 1901, the City Attorney advised the Board of Public Works as follows: "In reply to your inquiry whether the operation of cars of the Los Angeles Railway Company and the Los Angeles and Pasadena Railway Company over the same tracks on Spring and Main streets imposes any legal obligation on each of either company to give or take transfers to or from the lines of the other, I beg to say that the law does not permit the use of the same track or street for more than two consecutive blocks by two lines of street railway operated under different management, and since it appears that the two companies referred to are running cars over the same track for more than two consecutive blocks on Spring and Main streets they are violating the law unless they are under one management, or ownership of these two roads, then, as I have already informed your honorable body in a former opinion, the passengers on each line are entitled to all the privileges of passengers on the other, including transfers."

"In other words, the companies are either making an unlawful use of the portions of the street mentioned, or they are denying to passengers privileges to which they are entitled."

Shortly after this opinion was given the board a letter was received from the Council on the signature of W. H. Smith, then manager of the Pasadena line, stating the position of the railway companies. The letter was carefully prepared by the attorneys for the railway company and stated that there was no identity of management of the two companies, that the stockholders were entirely separate and it was impossible to arrange any exchange of transfers.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

FIGHT OVER SCHOOL BONDS.

PEOPLE OF CAHUENGA DISTRICT ARE DIVIDED.

Bonds Have Been Defeated Three Times, and Now a Last Attempt is Being Made to Reconcile the Two Factions.

The trouble that has been brewing in the Calhoun School District for a long time past has reached an acute stage, and just what will be the outcome is not yet known. The matter is whether the school district will be divided into two factions, or whether the last appeal that is now being made to everyone to drop personal feeling and line up to relieve the strained conditions will be effective, although the uncertainty is not a pleasant one.

For years past the residents east and west of Vermont avenue have formed two camps—scholastic, of course. The people on the east side wanted to have a schoolhouse for their own, and when the term was about to open last fall they discovered that they had a two-room schoolhouse, with children suffering from lack of space, and with four teachers engaged to teach. Without delay they started in to build a two-story schoolhouse on Vermont avenue near Melrose street, and that has served for the two additional rooms. There are now children attending school in the district.

This state of affairs set the residents to agitating for better school facilities. Up to date three bond elections have been held and in each instance the bonds have been defeated. The demand for ownership of the school district is merely the antagonism existing between the east and west sections of the school district that has caused the trouble.

While such feeling is most unfortunate, the very circumstances of the case tend to foster it. Most of the school children live east of Vermont avenue, while most of the taxable property lies to the west. At the present time a census is being taken by the Board of Trustees of the Calhoun School District, for the purpose of determining whether there is a need for a new schoolhouse in the district. If this question should be determined in the affirmative an attempt will be made to have a supplementary schoolhouse built on Vermont avenue as the line. Even then the children will be on one side of the line, and the schoolhouse on the other. However, the people with lots of children and no money are not working for the bonds, but the money difficulty can be surmounted while the present dead-lock is insupportable. On the other hand, the people who are not being circulated asking that the trustees act in making a last effort to adjust things by calling another bond election, and a goodly number of the residents are in favor of calling a mass meeting of the residents in the district. The purpose of this meeting is to bring the matter before the school district, by agreement, and let everyone can turn out at the bond election and vote for the bonds without feeling obliged to any renewed antagonism.

It is contended, too, that the difficulty of the matter is being circulated asking that the trustees act in making a last effort to adjust things by calling another bond election, and a goodly number of the residents are in favor of calling a mass meeting of the residents in the district. The purpose of this meeting is to bring the matter before the school district, by agreement, and let everyone can turn out at the bond election and vote for the bonds without feeling obliged to any renewed antagonism.

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AT THE COURTHOUSE.

FIGHT OVER SCHOOL BONDS.

PEOPLE OF CAHUENGA DISTRICT ARE DIVIDED.

Bonds Have Been Defeated Three Times, and Now a Last Attempt is Being Made to Reconcile the Two Factions.

The trouble that has been brewing in the Calhoun School District for a long time past has reached an acute stage, and just what will be the outcome is not yet known. The matter is whether the school district will be divided into two factions, or whether the last appeal that is now being made to everyone to drop personal feeling and line up to relieve the strained conditions will be effective, although the uncertainty is not a pleasant one.

For years past the residents east and west of Vermont avenue have formed two camps—scholastic, of course. The people on the east side wanted to have a schoolhouse for their own, and when the term was about to open last fall they discovered that they had a two-room schoolhouse, with children suffering from lack of space, and with four teachers engaged to teach. Without delay they started in to build a two-story schoolhouse on Vermont avenue near Melrose street, and that has served for the two additional rooms. There are now children attending school in the district.

This state of affairs set the residents to

[illegible][illegible]

Liners.

TO LET—

Rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS. ALL PARTS of Los Angeles at lowest weekly or monthly rental. Homekeeping apartments, city furnished.

One room \$2.50 per week.

Two rooms \$3.00 per week.

Children, O.K. Rooms with private bath and shower or terrace. Room and board to private families for single persons or married couples, \$2 per week. Whatever you want in rooms we have it. Call our map, CITY ROOM DIRECTOR, 223 Broadway, Third and Broadway.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; private front and back entrances; gas heater and gas cook stove; use of telephone; everything new and very desirable for two persons only. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—NICE PRIVATE HOME. 3 large sunny, furnished bedrooms, running water, all modern conveniences, large table and home privileges; pleasant location and surroundings. PHONE HOME 600, or Grand St. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—SUNNY UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms. In cottage with electric light, for cooking and use for heating also; one room in rear, partly furnished. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite in sunny rear home, completely furnished, centrally located; select location; gentlemen preferred. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms; good location; close in; every modern improvement; very reasonable and reasonable. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—ONE PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—THREE BEAUTIFUL SUNNY UNFURNISHED housekeeping rooms, with all modern improvements, walking distance, 1118 S. Flower St.

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Rooms.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS \$4 to \$6 month; furnished rooms, \$8 to \$10 month; no small children. THE LEWIS, 548 E. 10th St.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS with private bath, central heating, 10th month. THE DETROIT, 223 South Hope St.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM WITH SMALL room attached, suitable for store or housekeeping. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, free bath, furnace heat, THE KODAK, 213 North Broadway, 25

TO LET—LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, new, furnished, gas, bath, on car line, for guests, rent, reasonable to \$60. W. PICO, 24

TO LET—NICE SUNNY ROOMS for housekeeping with gas and wood stove; also single rooms for gentlemen. 123 S. HILL, 24

TO LET—2 ROOM HOUSE, NEW, all fenced, with water; 3 car lines; nice neighborhood. 480 PORTICULAR AVE. 34

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also single furnished rooms. 186 SOUTH BROADWAY, 34

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUNNY room, suitable for two. A comfortable home and bath. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, sunny, good location, West Adams street, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—HOWS THIS? SUNNY FURNISHED rooms from \$5 month; housekeeping, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—THREE NEWLY FURNISHED sunny housekeeping rooms with bath; walking distance, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, housekeeping privileges; also outside sunny sleeping room in line. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, NEW house and new furniture; sunny rooms, modern, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL FRONT connecting rooms, for light housekeeping; 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED SUNNY front room, also bedrooms for bath, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—THE OXENBURY, 24 S. Hope, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, housekeeping, very desirable, good car line, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without housekeeping. THE GLEN, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, THE GLEN, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—A PART OF PLEASANT HOME, furnished bath and all conveniences. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, LOWER floor, in new modern flat, only \$17.50 per month. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED SUNNY front bedroom, east and south windows, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—TWO FRONT SUITES, FURNISHED completely; housekeeping; gas, gas, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—IN SUNNY MODERN FLAT, nicely furnished rooms also three unfurnished housekeeping rooms. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED room for light housekeeping, at 44 N. BRADLEY, 20th and 18th AVE.

TO LET—A LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room, HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, 213 N. Main, near California, 24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP, 1 block from Troy Laundry, Call Sunday or evening. 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—NEW SUNNY EAST ROOMS, to permanent guests, references; block west of 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—SUNNY FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, sunny, good location, 1118 S. Flower St.

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TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, 1118 S. Flower St.

TO LET—

Rooms.

TO LET—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ground floor, all outside rooms, housekeeping. 313 S. HILL, 24

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING room, suitable for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 2

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One piece of
aluminum screen with
12" x 12" mesh, 12 light w/
windows \$1.50 up.
Call 242-1234.
KFUP Co., Inc.

FOR SALE—See
my latest edition
of "The New York
Times" which will
sell same for the
fisherman's price, but
for only one. No
more.

FOR SALE—50 lbs.
interest coupons;
100 lbs. of 100%
cigars; certified
good investments;
100 lbs. of 100%
cigars. **Spokane**

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China: I have a
right market out-
let. **Spokane**
Address M. Box 10

FOR SALE—PIPE
STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS
this out at any
room.

FOR SALE—HITTING
MACHINE
and styles, new
and used. **Spokane**
Office and
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FOR SALE—TELE-
PHONE
stantly in waiting
day. **Spokane**
Office and
factory.

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Times" which will
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Times" which will
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FOR SALE-Furnace, range, sink for betterment. Call 687-9000. Home store 220 S. Main St., Suite 100, Portland, ME 04102 and Fourth st.

FOR SALE-BREWERY equipment, other good machinery. Call 687-9000. Home phone 686-0000.

FURNITURE - Must have and so. Guilan, 160 N. L. St., Apt. 100, Portland, ME 04102.

FURNITURE, Carpets, pressure hollow wire spring beds, washers, DRYER, LIGHT AND MACHINERY.

FOR SALE-WINDMILL tractors and own windmill. Call 687-9000. The labor; let us know. LUCKYME Maple.

FOR SALE-IS-GARAGE shed; great for storage. Call 687-9000. Home phone 686-0000. OFFICE.

FOR SALE-Real estate. Call 687-9000. Home phone 686-0000.

FOR SALE-Butcher's shop. Call 687-9000. Home phone 686-0000.

FOR SALE-Just poultry nestings. Call 687-9000. Home phone 686-0000.

FOR SALE-SIX footed stepladder. Call 687-9000. Home phone 686-0000.

FOR SALE-A new Enterprise woodburning stove or at least.

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 ARNOLD's
 toward \$400 plus
 will trade for any
 and for any

FOR SALE - W
 Phone 3068.

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 climatic HEAT
 FREE NUMBER

FOR SALE - DEN
 used very little
 iron frame; have
 Call or address H

FOR SALE - A
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FOR SALE - \$150
 dust-proof hinges
 enough bargain

FOR SALE - A
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FOR SALE - OR
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FOR SALE - 100
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FOR SALE - PAS
 A man for the m
 ADENA BOWLE

FOR SALE - 500
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FOR SALE - REBL
 that dairy compet
 ists, heaters, etc

FOR SALE—FALLERS, also some
pella and some old
removed. SEE
FOR SALE—55
with jack, 100 lb.
pella and some old
gain. Call or see
at 1111 1/2 E. 1st St.
FOR SALE—A big
Waltham watch
and some old
or all at a big
price. See
FOR SALE—A fine
watch, 20 year
old, 100 lb. pella
trade, for shoe
and some old
SEE
FOR SALE—A fine
at 35 each. Nine
pella and some old
room. WHEEL
and some old
FOR SALE—A fine
ticator, 6 feet with
jack, 100 lb. pella
for 4 horses; price
Lordsburg, Cal.
FOR SALE—A fine
standard makes
pella and some old
SEE
FOR SALE—A fine
and steam radio
months; paid like
new. SEE
HANK FLOG,
1111 1/2 E. 1st St.
u. gum wood 50
SEE; NETTLETON
and some old
Boyle Heights.
FOR SALE—A fine
pella and some old
gain. Party P
Water, and only
SEE
FLOWER ST.
FOR SALE—RAD
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E. Spring at
FOR SALE—WHY
pella and some old
SEE; jewelry
SEE

THINGS ON WHEELS

[illegible]

NURSES
WANTED-EDIN

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.
Academy of Music. Private instruction in piano, violin, and voice. Established in 1880. The academy has a large and complete list of pupils. The instruction is given by the best teachers in the city. The academy is located at 100 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.
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WANTED—EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY and experienced nurse wishes re-employment. Good references. Address: Mrs. J. M. Smith, 100 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.
WANTED—NURSE WITH PLEASANT QUIET home and care for ladies. Address: Mrs. J. M. Smith, 100 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.
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REPORTS OF CONSULS.
New Opportunities Opened by Way of Mediterranean.
Suggestions as to Trade in the Central American States.
Development of Transportation in the Far East.
(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Mediterranean, which has for so many centuries carried the vessels of the trade between the Orient and the Occident, is still almost unfurrowed by American merchantmen. The shores of this mighty sea have passed unnoticed by commercial explorers, and its waters have never been really tested. Yet the little countries that border it on the south, east and northeast offer splendid opportunities. Such little trade as has been established by this country along the Mediterranean is accredited to us, for those of our products which have reached them, and are regarded as English, French or Italian goods. The Mediterranean is a direct line of steamships began to sail between New York and the Levant, all goods and machinery ordered from the United States by Greek importers had to be brought through other countries of Europe, causing long and vexatious delays and a consequent handicap to our trade. Now that these ships touch at Greek ports once a month, it is to be hoped that American merchants and exporters will take advantage of the line. From the invoices certified at the United States consulate in Athens, and the consular agency at Piræus, it appears that at least nineteen-twentieths of the Greek exports to the United States are now shipped by the direct line.

The little countries in the western hemisphere have many and dangerous enemies. The eastern sea is apt to be unguarded in the scramble for trade. Honduras, a near neighbor to the republic, has been almost entirely overlooked as an unloading place. Of course, this country has for years taken nearly the whole Honduras business, but an attempt has been made to enter to the wants or wishes of the Honduras buyers. The importation of articles not permitted by the United States cannot be forced, no matter how cheap they may be. Suggestions from merchants in Honduras, however, should be met with indifference by American exporters. Many complaints have arisen in the past on account of American ships not following shipping and packing instructions. Inland transportation is furnished by horses and mules over roads for the most part no better than trails, which in the rainy season become almost impassable. Most of the banana plantations are provided with ox carts to haul their produce to the shipping points. The rivers are navigable for short distances, and lighters are used on these. Simple transportation along the coast is supplied by fruit steamers and sailing vessels. There are no wharves, and the open beach. This work is extremely difficult during foul weather. Heavy cargoes are handled with the greatest difficulty, and their transportation to the interior is impossible.

The Siberian-Manchurian is at present the most interesting system of railways in the world, owing to the fact that it cannot help but be a factor in the Russian side of any contest in that part of the globe. It is the only railway in the world which is a single-track line, and it is the only one which is a single-track line. The Trans-Baltic railroad for the Circum-Baltic. The Chinese Eastern Road Company has been authorized to build a new line from the port of Tartary Bay, in the Gulf of Korea, to the port of Korea, Japan and China. The railroad company is a joint venture of the Chinese and Japanese governments. The line is to be built in two sections. The first section is to be built from Tartary Bay to the port of Korea, Japan and China. The second section is to be built from the port of Korea, Japan and China to the port of Korea, Japan and China.

MONROVIA.
NATIONAL BANK ELECTION.
MONROVIA, Jan. 22.—The stockholders of the National Bank of Liberia met for their annual meeting this afternoon for the election of a board of directors. In the list appear three new names that are prominent among the leading banking institutions of Liberia. The new directors are: J. W. Helman, H. E. Huntington and J. A. Graves. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: John H. Bartie, president; J. F. Sartor, vice-president; W. A. Chesnut, cashier, and Clarence C. Bowler, assistant cashier. By the explosion of a gasoline lamp the flour committee of the Farmers' Club have popped seed for free distribution. The flour committee of the club have popped seed for free distribution. The flour committee of the club have popped seed for free distribution.

SAN DIEGO.
MORE WATER WANTED.
SAN DIEGO, Jan. 22.—In view of the scarcity of water the Water Committee of the City Council recommends the purchase of additional land in San Diego River and the installation of more pumps. The committee also recommends a fifteen months' extension of the city contract with the Southern California Mountain Water Company. U. S. Grant, Jr., owner of Hotel Robinson, has purchased several lots near the hotel as the site for an automobile stable. The visit here this afternoon and evening of the Ward and James Company was made the occasion of a demonstration by the local lodge of Elks Operative, in compliance with the wishes of the company. After the maining several members of the company were made Elks. Ward taking part in the ceremony.

GRAND'S NEW EXIT.
Another new exit has been made from the rear of the stage at the Grand Opera-house, in compliance with the wishes of the Building Superintendent. Other exits have been remodeled, and have had obstructions removed. A new asbestos curtain was added to the stage last week. The average number of visitors in New York City is estimated at 250,000 and their stay at ten days.

"REORGANIZE, BUT DON'T TRUST SCHWAB."
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Negotiations for a settlement of the United States Steel Corporation, a company, and a reorganization, continued today, upon the basis of the plan outlined yesterday. It is understood, with certain modifications regarding control of the new company designed to render it acceptable to the bondholders' protective committee. It was reported authoritatively yesterday that the arrangement for the division—\$9,000,000 preferred stock \$4,000,000 common to Charles M. Schwab, and \$5,000,000 preferred and \$9,000,000 common to the other interests—was fairly acceptable to all. It is generally understood that the committee will decline to accede to any compromise leaving the control to the hands of Schwab, no matter how acceptable a division of securities may be proposed.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.
At Eldora, Iowa, in the case of E. S. Blydenburg, charged with the murder of his third wife by poisoning, Mrs. Alta Blydenburg, Archibald, testified that in 1892 Mrs. Blydenburg, then Miss Roxboro, boarded at her home. Blydenburg questioned her closely in regard to the amount of property possessed by Miss Roxboro and remarked that "she would make a pretty good burglar." Mrs. Blydenburg testified that Blydenburg told her a few days after their marriage that unless his wife decided to leave him he would leave her. The Cleveland, O., grand jury returned an indictment against George A. Rose, cashier of the Produce Exchange National Bank, which closed its doors. Rose is charged with having been a party to the bank's failure. A warrant for his arrest was immediately issued and he was taken into custody.

LIQUOR QUESTION ACUTE.
HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 22.—The liquor license question here has reached an acute stage. On account of the petitions presented to the Board of City Trustees that body reconsidered the license for the sale of liquor for one year in the territorial prison. The facts are said to be that the encounter was not a regular prize fight, but was an exhibition match, and the opinion of the President the minimum of one year in excessive punishment in the territorial prison. The license for the sale of liquor for one year in the territorial prison. The facts are said to be that the encounter was not a regular prize fight, but was an exhibition match, and the opinion of the President the minimum of one year in excessive punishment in the territorial prison.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
Reclamation Engineers.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The following appointments and promotions in the Reclamation Corps Reclamation Service are announced for January: California—James O. Bennett, engineer, at \$2,000, by promotion from the same at \$1,000; Ernest R. Childs, assistant engineer at \$1,000, by promotion from assistant engineer at \$800; Charles H. Baker, observer, \$500, by promotion from same at \$400.

Real Estate Review.
REALESTATE MARKET.
YEAR.

HOUSE AND LOT

Actors frequently receive...
"Hamlet" was the play...
The boys...
The boys...
The boys...

LOUIS BLANKENHORN
Broker & Dealer in
STOCKS, BONDS AND LOAN
211 Douglas Block
3rd and Spring Streets

BONDS

Home Telephone Co. in
Edison Electric Co. Refund
United Electric, Gas and Power
Mission Trans and Ref. Co.
Pacific Light & Power Co.
Cal. Pacific Ry. Co. (Trans.)
Guar.
Corona Power & Water Co.
And Others.

STOCKS

Union Oil Co.
United Petroleum Co.
Los Angeles Trust Co.
Edison Electric Co. Refund
American National Bank
Home Telephone Co.
Nevada Keystone Mining Co.

Hard Time

Even furnish lucrative...
The Trust Company...
The Trust Company...
The Trust Company...

Merchants Trust Co.

Capital Stock \$500,000.00
Paid in \$150,000.00
203 South Broadway
Under the American National Bank

ERNEST E. JONES COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS
STOCKS, GRAINS, OILS
(Additional Board of Trade)
For our "Bulletin" and
"Professional" and "Investment"
Methods, "free on request"

State and

Department

Trust Co.

Insured by

Johnston

conduct the

Building

Spring

& Telegraph

BARBARA.

5 per cent. 30-year...
of these bonds...
to the original...
together with \$500...
of \$200 of stock...
have its blocks by...
in large blocks...
been arranged to...
of \$500. These...
of \$200 of stock...
offer this small...
figure.

N. 310 Trust Bl

OB.

HOUSE AND LOT

That it will be well attended, and that practically all of the lots of this subdivision will be covered with homes in a reasonably short space of time can also be considered to be among the certainties of the near future. These important enterprises will also assist in the rapid development of this city.

Workman Block Sold.
A. W. Rhodes, as manager and part owner of the United Investment Company, has sold to Charles A. Winship, through the agency of C. J. Heyler, 60x155 feet, on a twenty-foot alley, on the east side of Spring street, between Second and Third streets, with a three-story brick business building known as the Workman block; consideration named, \$20,000. Rhodes accepts in payment Mr. Winship's magnificent country home known as "Vista del Mar," located at The Palms, about ten miles southeast of this city, and comprising twenty-two acres highly improved, together with a handsome frame and stone dwelling, at \$40,000.

Grand and Tenth.
One of the sales noted in the latter part of the week that is a fairly good indicator of values, as the property is without improvements, is that from Mrs. Annie F. Leach to W. L. Stewart, through the agency of W. L. Hollingsworth & Co., of 12x157 feet, on the southwest corner of Grand avenue and Tenth street; consideration named, \$25,750. This is at the rate of about \$239 per front foot, based on the Grand-avenue frontage. This property was formerly owned by Dr. M. E. Spinks. It was conveyed by him, in 1900, as he supposed, to M. L. Giraffe, of San Francisco, through the agency of Clark & Bryan, for \$18,000, in Westlake Oil Company stock at par value. A transfer of the property was afterward noted from Giraffe to Mrs. Annie F. Leach for a deposit consideration of \$16,000 cash. In 1901, doubts as to the genuineness of the deal to Giraffe having arisen in the mind of Dr. Spinks he attacked the conveyance on the alleged ground of fraud upon the part of his agents, and began suit in 1901 to rescind the sale. At the trial of the case, which came on in 1902, the fact was presented that Giraffe was merely a dummy in the transaction, and that the real purchasers were the agents whom Dr. Spinks had employed to sell the property. The suit of Dr. Spinks for a rescission was decided against him in the Superior Court, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, and it seems, is there pending, unless it has been recently acted upon. It had heard of no such decision, and he states that neither himself nor his attorneys will be moved to contest his claim to the ownership of the property in question.

On Hill Above Sixth.
Among the sales noted towards the middle of the week were those by which Dr. J. D. Brown, on the east side of Hill street, 120 feet north of "Sixth

conmeadable practice of placing actual, rather than nominal, considerations in deeds is growing. While it may not be unsafe to place nominal considerations in deeds, it is probably safer in some respects to insert the actual considerations. Property is becoming quite valuable in this city and great precaution in everything pertaining to real estate titles can not be objectionable.

Will Improve.
Richard G. Beebe has purchased of W. H. Masser, through the agency of L. T. Bradford, 20x152 feet, on the southwest corner of Bush and Sixteenth streets, with a nine-room, two-story frame dwelling on the western portion of the lot; consideration named, \$13,000. The plot, 150x163 feet, on the corner is to be improved by Mr. Beebe with a handsome building in the Mission style of architecture that will have stores on the first floor and flats above, and which will cost about \$25,000.

Vernon and South Park Tracts.
A brisk demand for building sites in the Vernon Park and the South Park tracts is noted. Grider & Hamilton report recent sales of unimproved lots in those subdivisions, aggregating about \$10,000. Among the purchasers in the Vernon Park tract are: E. E. Huntington, for Los Angeles Railway Company, sixteen lots; Thomas Lochapell, Leon S. Esley, Mrs. Ida M. Collins, C. A. Ester, Hilda J. Johnson, Miss Cynthia Peterson, M. L. Burdge, and Ber-

ue and San Pedro street. It contains fifty-two lots averaging 45x147 feet each, with a fifteen-foot alley in the rear. The street improvements on Thirty-eighth street, and on South Park avenue, are completed, and those on the other streets of the subdivision are to be finished at the expense of present owners. Among the recent sales of unimproved lots reported by the owners of the tract are the following: One, south side Thirty-eighth street, 340 feet east of South Park avenue, to E. L. Burgeon, who will improve, \$600; one, just east, to Roderick Livingston, who will also build, \$600; one, just east to L. B. Smith, \$600; one, just east of lot last described, to J. B. Higgins, \$600. The three buyers last named will all build homes on purchases.

For Resubdivision.
It is reported that Robert Marsh & Co., in conjunction with W. L. Hollingsworth & Co., will place upon the market a portion of the Solomon tract fronting south on Washington street and east on Arlington avenue, that is said to have been recently acquired by an association of local buyers composed of George J. Engel and others; consideration named, \$28,500. The tract equals about seventy-five lots, averaging 50x135 feet each. It is to be resubdivided into seventy-nine lots, and a \$2500 building restriction is to be provided. A tract whose description corresponds with the above was formerly owned by John Metcalf, and was trans-

ferred something over a week ago to an association of local investors. The location of the tract is a good one.

In the Ringside Tract.
The sale of eight unimproved lots in the Ringside tract is reported by Gordon & Hubbard, as made for J. M. C. Marble and A. E. Pomeroy, at prices ranging from \$450 to \$1000, and aggregating \$5000, among them are: Two, 45x150 feet each, on Grand avenue, 170 feet south of Thirty-sixth street, to M. C. Egan, \$1000; one, 42x150 feet, northeast corner Grand avenue and Thirty-eighth street, to A. Getty, \$750; one, 60x150 feet, east side Grand, forty-two feet north of Thirty-eighth, to H. C. Getty, \$1000; one, 48x143 feet, west side Grand, 150 feet south of Thirty-eighth, to S. A. Parish, \$750; one, 41x150 feet, east side Widney, thirty feet south of Thirty-eighth, to G. D. Pensenside, \$450; and to O. F. Jackson and M. J. Caldwell.

Acreage for Subdivision.
H. A. Miner sells to P. Mogt, through the Fraternal Real Estate, Loan and Investment Company, twenty-three acres, with a six-room ranch dwelling, on the Long Beach line of the Pacific Electric Railway Company; two miles south of the city limits; consideration named, \$6000. Same grantor conveys to J. M. Flowers twenty acres, unimproved, same locality; consideration named, \$4500, and buyer will divide into acre lots and place same upon the market.

Hill and Pico Streets.
Mrs. Mark Sibbery Severance purchased of J. H. Spires last week, through the agency of R. A. Rowan, as previously noted, an unimproved lot, 60x125 feet, on the northeast corner of Hill and Pico streets; consideration named, \$14,000. This is at the rate of

Of these, sixty-two were dwellings and eight business buildings. The number of buildings begun was ninety, ten of them being business buildings and the remainder dwellings, distributed as follows:

First Ward	8
Second Ward	5
Third Ward	4
Fourth Ward	7
Fifth Ward	35
Sixth Ward	29
Seventh Ward	24
Eighth Ward	14
Ninth Ward	17

Work in the building line is pretty well up to the average standard of activity heretofore established for this locality. The aggregate of the improvements that are likely to be authorized during the present month will probably be less than those for the corresponding month of 1903. The number of permits issued during the month referred to is so far above the average that it is not likely that it will be equal again for some time to come. Permits issued during the month for two buildings alone exceeded \$1,000,000.

The number of permits issued last week by Building Superintendent Krause was 121. The improvements authorized amounted to \$297,275, and were divided as follows:

Ward	No. Permits	Valuation
First	10	\$27,225
Second	10	12,400
Third	7	123,400
Fourth	9	41,480
Fifth	20	23,720
Sixth	24	34,475
Seventh	9	13,425
Eighth	5	24,500
Ninth	17	19,740

The number of building permits issued so far this month is 407. The improvements authorized aggregated \$700,185, and are classified as follows:

Structure	No. Permits	Valuation
1-story brick buildings	5	67,500
1-story brick buildings	5	29,805
2-story frame buildings	29	152,350
1 1/2-story frame buildings	7	15,000
1-story frame buildings	206	203,300
Frame flats	18	60,250
Sheds	56	8225
Brick alterations	11	134,050
Frame alterations	50	15,165
Churches and tenements	2	3,040

C. Weesher has taken the contract for putting up a two-story frame rooming-house for Charles Howe, on the east side of Ruth avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. It will contain twenty rooms, will cost about \$4000, and is to be finished by March 20.

Roger Plant has had plans prepared by Architect S. Tilden Norton for a two-story rooming-house, which he is to erect on the southeast corner of Georgia and Third streets. It will contain two five and two six-room flats, will cost about \$7500 and is to be finished by May 1.

Mrs. Mary S. Driscoll has had plans prepared for a modern five-room cottage that she will have erected on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, between Wesley avenue and Hough street. The contract has been let to W. W. Anderson, and the house is to be finished by April 1.

The contract for putting up a frame cottage for Mrs. E. S. Butler on the west side of Panola street, 200 feet south of Prospect avenue, has been awarded to E. S. Williamson. It is to be finished within sixty days from January 20, will be of modern design, and be occupied by the owner as a home.

Architect John Parkinson is receiving bids for the work on the new fire-engine house that is to be erected on the southeast corner of the corner of Jefferson and McClintock streets and all bids prior to 11 o'clock, a.m., on

moreover will be submitted to the City Council for consideration. Following are among the plans for new buildings taken from the Builder and Contractor:

Architect F. W. Ehlers has prepared plans and has taken bids for the erection of a frame flat building on the west side of Hope street, about 152 feet south of Third street, for W. D. Wilson and W. R. Wheat. It will be three stories in height on Hope street, and five stories facing Flower street. It will contain fifteen combination flats of three rooms and bath. The basement will contain a trunk room, janitor's storeroom and living quarters.

He has also made preliminary sketches for a three-story brick building, to be erected on the lot adjoining the above, for the same parties. It will contain two stories, and the upper floors will be used for rooming purposes.

Architects Train & Williams have prepared plans for Mrs. E. A. Preuss of a three-story and basement office building, 25x125 feet, to be erected on the east side of Broadway, between First and Franklin streets. It will have concrete foundation and footings, artificial stone front and gravel roofing. The basement will have two offices or small stores in the front portion, the first floor will contain two large business offices in the front portion; the rear portion to remain as one room. The second and third floors are divided into forty-four large office rooms.

Architects Morgan & Walls have prepared plans of a power-house, for the Kern River Power Company, to be built on the Mission road, near the east city limits. It will be part two and three stories in height, brick, concrete and iron construction and 100x75 feet in dimensions. It will be thoroughly fireproof, with steel roof trusses and masonry chimneys.

Architect Charles E. Shattuck's plans for a two-story frame building, containing four five-room flats, to be erected on Fourth street, between Figueroa street and Fremont avenue, for W. D. Wilson, provide for cement foundation, steps and buttresses, rustic siding with redwood trim, leaded-glass windows and gravel roofing, interior finish in Oregon pine, tinted walls, tile mantel, built-in beds, china and linen closets, and electric fixtures.

Architect A. B. Benton is taking estimates for the construction of a frame church to be built at Oxford for the All Saints' Episcopalians. It will be 60x35 feet, with open timber roof; redwood treatment to entire interior, art-glass windows, electric lighting. It will cost \$250, exclusive of the choir, vestry and chancel.

Architect John Parkinson is preparing plans for C. E. Cray of a two-story brick store and office building, 25x125 feet, to be erected at the corner of J and Merced streets for Frank H. Short.

Architect Eugene R. Mathewson has prepared plans for Fulton G. Berry of a hotel building to be erected between

He has also prepared plans of a large packing-house 51x284 feet to be built at Reedley. The walls will be constructed of block granite, obtained in the vicinity. The roof will be supported by trusses and the ceiling will be sixteen feet in height.

Architects McDougall Bros. are preparing plans for a sixteen-room apartment building to be erected at the corner of J and Merced streets for Frank H. Short.

Other sales, some of which have already been reported in The Times, include the following:

M. Cohn to Richard G. Beebe, through L. T. Bradford, 106x135 feet, northeast corner Washington and Bush streets, unimproved, consideration named, \$2000.

A. W. Rhodes to A. P. Wood of Duluth, Minn., through Meekins & Dublin, 50x145 feet, with nine-room frame dwelling, No. 922 South Burlington avenue, consideration named, \$4500.

F. Q. Story and L. E. Pomeroy to John Parkinson, through R. A. Rowan, 100x85 feet, northwest corner Fifth and San Pedro streets, unimproved; consideration named, \$30,000. Buyer is said to intend erecting a hotel building. Price quoted is at rate of \$300 per front foot, based on the Fifth street frontage.

Mrs. Lacroix to R. L. Crowder, 50x132 feet, northwest corner Pico and Valencia streets, with a single story brick business building, and two frame cottages; consideration named, \$5800.

L. Boyer to A. E. Hill, 45x135 feet, east side Budlong avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Adams streets, with an eight-room dwelling, new and modern; consideration named, \$4500.

J. Oriva to L. L. Carey, through Gordon & Hubbard, 42x140 feet, northeast corner Sixteenth and Wright streets, improved; consideration named, \$3500. Buyer will build stores and flats.

Mary O. Taylor to Richard Burns, 50x162 feet, southwest corner Wilshire boulevard and Rampart street, unimproved; consideration named, \$7000.

Joachim Taix to C. F. Hunter, 40x130 feet, east side Myers street, 145 feet south of First street, with frame house; consideration named, \$5000.

Real Estate Notes.

D. A. Meekins buys of Hiram Leithead, as an investment and for future improvement, 50x125 feet, unimproved, on the north side of Pico street, between Iowa and Bush streets, consideration named, \$2000.

Adelaide B. Williamson buys of Samuel Good, through Lang & Co., three unimproved lots, 50x120 feet each, on the east side of Reid street, about 250 feet north of Washington street; consideration named, \$2100, and will build three substantial dwellings as an investment.

Frank F. Birch has purchased of Clementina Hart, through A. C. Parsons, 48x128 feet, unimproved, on the west side of Lerdo street, 45 feet south of Eleventh street; consideration named, \$500, and will erect modern cottages upon the property.

C. J. Heyler, one of the active real estate agents of this city, formerly of Edward D. Silent & Co., has opened an office in the Bryson Block, and will resume work in the real estate line.

Fred E. Connor buys of A. B. Nash, through the agency of the Jones Ryder Land Company, 40x125 feet, on the north side of Thirty-sixth street, between Figueroa street and Wesley avenue, with a new six-room cottage; consideration named, \$3000. Other small sales recently reported by the company named aggregate \$30,000.

Thomas Dawson buys of J. D. Mc-150 feet, on the east side of Grand avenue, 150 feet on the east side of Grand avenue, 200 feet south of Thirty-sixth street, with a six-room cottage; consideration named, \$2250.

J. E. Hall buys of J. G. Gardner, through the Fraternal Real Estate, Loan and Investment Company, 50x125 feet, on the southeast corner of Maple avenue and Twenty-fifth street, unimproved; consideration named, \$1100, and will build modern flats.

POINTS AND POINTERS

DON'T PAY RENT

If you are thinking of building a cottage, a large residence, a flat, rooming-house, or anything else in the way of a building, I would like to figure with you. If you are in need of some money for building, I can arrange it for you any way you want it. If you are busy during the day, call on me after 7 o'clock in the evening.

C. WEBSTER

Contractor and Builder,
424-430 O. T. Johnson Bldg.,
Fourth and Broadway.

EASY TERMS

RARE BARGAIN. ELEGANT RESIDENCE

3 ROOMS, 2 BED CHAMBERS, "BRAND NEW," CLOSE IN, WALKING DISTANCE, FINELY BUILT AND FINISHED, HIGH GROUND, LARGE LOT, LAWN, FLOWERS, ETC. ON VERY EASY TERMS.

L. T. BRADFORD, SOLE AGENT,
604-1 JOHNSON BLDG.,
4TH AND BROADWAY, CITY.

WHY NOT BUILD

CHEAP FOR CASH!

AN ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE, complete and up-to-date, with all the latest improvements, best of material and finest workmanship.

WILL BUILD YOU A

2-room cottage for \$1200.
3-room cottage for \$1500.
1-room, 1-story residence for \$2250.
2-story, 3-story residence for \$3500.

If you have your own plan, will be pleased to figure same for you.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED.

FRED F. HARRIS

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
AND AN GRANT BLDG.,
N.W. COR. BROADWAY AND FOURTH ST.

W. W. ANDERSON

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

NO. 625 S. BROADWAY.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED AND HOUSES BUILT ON

EASY TERMS. FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

HARVARD HEIGHTS

BEAUTIFUL, HIGH LOCATION.

FINEST KIND OF IMPROVEMENTS.

MOUNTAIN VIEW. MOUNTAIN WATER.

TWO CAR LINER. FINE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS.

LOTS ONLY \$50 UP.

A. N. DAVIDSON, J. W. HINTON.

OFFICE ON PROPERTY, CORNER PICO STREET, 40 S. BROADWAY, AVE. HOME PHONE 1215.

25,000-BRICK, 10 ROOMS AND TWO

stores; rents \$200; E. Second st., close in. Good investment.

\$200 cash, balance to suit-New 5-room cottage, 25th st., \$200.

\$5,000-N. Main-st. built-New 2-story, \$2500-Rents \$60; business property, Alpha st.

TO BUY, SELL OR TRADE PROPERTY, GO TO

BEN WHITE

285 BRYSON BLOCK.

SECOND AND SPRING STREETS.

ARE YOU THINKING OF BUILDING?

If so, bring in your plans and let me give you a figure. You can build you a really modern cottage from \$1200 up; six rooms, \$1500. PLANS FREE.

J. S. WILLIAMSON

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
20 GRANT BLDG.

FOR SALE - 1100

GOOD RESIDENCE LOTS IN CITY ON ELECTRIC LINE, TO PARK.

FAVORABLE TERMS.

SUNSET HEIGHTS.

E. LEE ALLEN & CO., OWNERS,
210 W. Fourth st., opp. Department Store.

500-LOTS \$500 IN

GOLF PARK TRACT

Eight magnificent residences now building. Will increase just as Westlake lots have increased from \$100 to \$500 in three years. Take either Washington or 18th-st. cars to Rosemead street.

28 Laughlin Block.

YAN BURKE PLACE

All lots 40 feet. High-class building restrictions. Two blocks east of Los Caba, between Adams and Twenty-seventh streets.

PERCY H. CLARK

Sole Agent.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—
F. L. ROTSFORD & CO.
EM. TRUST BUILDING
MEMBERS L. & REALTY

—BEAUTIFUL 16 ROOM
RESIDENCE INCLUDING PORCH
AND BILLIARD ROOM; ONE
MOST COMPLETE KITCHEN
SOUTHWEST, UNIFORM
CONVENIENT TO 1 CAR
TIER LOOKING FOR
COMFORTABLE HOME
THIS PROPERTY. IT'S
BUILT ONLY THE FINEST
AND WORKMANSHIP. WE
THIS BUY.

1930-ELEGANT TEN-ROOM
MODERN, ON CORNER OF
MOST ARISTOCRATIC
THE SOUTHWEST, LOT 100
RECEPTION HALL, FINE
LOBBY, ARTISTIC
SUNNY BEDROOMS, VERY
AND ARTISTIC BATHS
ERS AND FINE BACK
HARN AND FRUIT TREES
ER A HANDSOME CALIFORNIA

PICO: LARGE ROOMS ON
AND DESIRABLE LOCATION
TO ALLEY. WE DON'T THINK
ANYTHING BETTER OR CHEAP
THAT LOCATION. THE PRICES
APPEAL TO ANY ONE.

—

3300—ONE OF THE BEST
COTTAGES IN THE NORTH
ST. NEAR VERMONT, A BEAUTIFUL
ROOMS. TINTED.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
FINISH. LOT 1218. THE
YARD. FRUIT. THE
SHADE TREES. WITH
THIS HOME. THE
DOWN. BALANCE MONTH.

F. L. BOWMAN

MEMBER L. A. BOWMAN

FOR SALE—A MODERN
THAT HANDSONE
NO. 1218 MENLO AVE. N.
MARKET.

IT CONTAINS 4 ROOMS
FIVE DIFFERENT
AND IS PROBABLY
JUDGES TO BE THE
HOUSE EVER BUILT

SANDSTONE. WITH
MASSIVE STONE
THE HEAVY PLATE
LEADED WINDOW
AN ENTRANCE BUILD
WHITE QUARTERED

GENTLE AND
 PEARLANCE. AND
 THE ARCHITECTURE
 FRENCH RENAISSANCE
 THE INTERIOR IS
 PAINS HAVE BEEN
 IT BOTH PLEASANT AND
 HARDWOOD FLOORS
 THREE HANDSOME
 AND FIVE LARGE
 THE SPACIOUS ROOMS
 RATED WITH TAPES
 PERS OF THE LATEST
 THE GAS
 ARE OF THE

THE ENTIRE ROOM
NOT AIR SUPPLIED
FURNACE IN CLOSET
LOT THEM FACING
PLETLY SURROUND
HOMES.

SOUTHWEST.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM
9 AM FOR APPOINTMENT
TILL ONE BLUE TR.

NO. 200 WEST
THIRD HOUSE NORTH OF
FOR SALE—
We have a fine new lot
at corner. I like lots
Pages east on Main and
This beautiful new lot
hall, parlor, living room,
on pentery. See plans and
at elegant home. Call
between hall and dining
room.

Also 7-room house, Lakewood, \$3700.

5-room cottage, modern and
\$1500, \$1900.
4-room cottage, Trinity st.
down, bal. like rest.
12-room house, Arapahoe
house has 7-ft. cement
laundry tubs, hot and cold
rooms, "ara. flowers, and
be beat for location, but
but \$3500 will buy it at good
must have money.
3-room house on W. 10th

alone is worth \$5000. The
ed by fine homes. Price
1-room modern nearly
Flower street, lot 3000;
2 car line; lot \$1015; low
for \$5000; \$1100 down; time
12-room house, and 1-
\$1015; house not new;
rents for \$5 per month;
in and on business street;
time only.

YOUNG JOHNSON
317 THE CITY

IN
FOR SALE—

TWO BARGAINS IN CITY
OF 1 AND ONE OF 1
NOT EXCELLED IN C
TION. LOOK THERE
—WESTLAKE—
WE CAN TELL YOU
SEVERAL THINGS
NOT ALL ONE PRICE.
WEST AND SOUTHWEST
—\$10.00—
St. James Park: 4 beautiful
IN 1914

7-room cottage, tiled bath,
modern; all in fine condition; the
veranda st.

3 rooms, complete in all details
location of beautiful home.

A corner, 3 rooms, tiled bath, new
beautifully tiled; every
makes a complete home.

ALSO HAVE NEW LOT
ALL THROUGH SECTION.

decorated and covered
on a good street.
3-room cottage, in the order, in the
wherein interest of the house is assured.
3 rooms, modern kitchen, tiled walls,
bathrooms, polished floors, shower,
laundry; lot fenced; acre and also in
a green and style house, in good
street shaded and covered; lot shaded.

OR YOU MAY WANT A FINE HOME
BUILT UPON. WE HAVE IT

C. F. DIBSON, 34 3d & Broadway, Phone 3-1111
FOR SALE—
\$11,000—A very big home on
room house. Large lawn, trees and
in fact everything new and modern.
class gentleman's home; size of the
must be seen to be appreciated.
\$2200—3-room house on Ocean View
an elegant home and one of the best
in the city.

walking distance, a genuine
 it at once.

\$2100—The best buy in the
 4-room cottage, on level lawn,
 trees, street work all done;
 close in, a genuine bargain. See
 With Strong &

125 E. Broadway.

Liners.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
34-7 WILCOX BLOCK.

A BEAUTIFUL 10-ROOM HOUSE ON ORANGE ST. LARGE RECEPTION HALL, DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN AND SERVANTS' ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR. 4 FINE SUNNY BEDROOMS AND BATH-ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR AND A LARGE BILLIARD ROOM WITH ALCOVE ON THIRD FLOOR. HOUSE IS NEW AND STRUT- TURE MODERN. HARDWOOD FLOORS. BEAUTIFUL LIGHTING FIXTURES. EVERYTHING THAT MONEY COULD MAKE A HOME PERFECT. FURNACE HEAT IN EVERY ROOM. LOT IS BEAUTIFUL. LOCATED SOUTH FRONT. RETAINING WALL. CEMENT COPING AND CEMENT STEPS LEADING UP TO HOUSE. LOT HAS A FOUNTAIN OF 6 FEET AND IS IMPROVED WITH FLOWERS, PERNNALS, ETC. CAN ONLY OFFER THIS "SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY" FOR A FEW DAYS. SEE A QUICK SALE OR IT GOES OFF THE MARKET.

GOOD—ERMS.

NEAR RAMPART ST. AN 8-ROOM HOUSE. STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE. LARGE RECEPTION HALL, LIBRARY, PARLOR AND DINING ROOM WITH HARDWOOD FLOORS. ELEGANT FURNITURE. LARGE BEDROOMS. UPPER BAL- CONY ON RAISED LOT COMMAND- ING EXTENSIVE VIEW. LOT IS 6X12.

CLOSE IN.

A MODERN HOME, 10 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND A RECEPTION HALL, 5 BEDROOMS, A FINE HOME FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY. LOT IS 6X12. NICE IMPROVED. YOU BETTER INVESTIGATE THIS.

IF YOU WANT A HOME CON- SULT OUR LIST BEFORE BUY- ING.

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
34-7 WILCOX BLOCK.

NEAR M. CLARK & COMPANY,
MEMBER L. A. REALTY BOARD.

THIS PLACE IS NEW, NEVER HAV- ING BEEN OCCUPIED. ON A FINE EAST FRONT CORNER, IN THE SOUTHWEST. THE HOUSE IS BUILT AFTER THE LATEST FASHION. HAS A LARGE ROOMY OAK FLOOR, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN, COMBINATION FIXTURES THROUGHOUT. INCORPORATED VERANDA ON SECOND FLOOR. BUILT BY SUBURBAN AND BOOKCARRERS. CEMENT WALKS AND A FINE LAWN. BORN IN A FINE PLACE. THIS IS THE KIND OF A PLACE IT GIVES ITS PLEASURE TO SHOW.

PERCY H. CLARK & COMPANY,
21 BYRNE BUILDING.

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFI- CENT RESIDENCES IN ALL THIS BEAUTIFUL LOS ANGELES. FOR SALE WE ARE AGENTS.

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING BUILDING, IF YOU ARE THINK- ING OF BUYING, IF YOU HAVE A HOME IN LOS ANGELES, CALL A FINE SPECULATION. DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. THIS IS THE PLACE.

THE IDEAL HOME IS SITU- ATED IN THE FINEST ELEVATED PORTION OF THE CITY. IT IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME. IT IS ABSOLUTELY CANNOT BE DE- LICATED WITHIN \$600 OF THE PRICE ASKED. OWNER IS CALL- ING EARLY FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL BUY IT VERY, VERY SOON.

THE PRICE IS THIRTY THOU- SAND DOLLARS AND MARK. THESE WORKS, BORN STRAIGHT, FURNITURE IF YOU DESIRE IT.

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
24-27 WILCOX BLDG.

FOR SALE BY—

PERCY H. CLARK & COMPANY.

THIS PLACE IS A SPLENDID BUY AS A HOME OR AN INVESTMENT. OWNER IS OBLIGED TO SELL.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME. IT IS ABSOLUTELY CANNOT BE DE- LICATED WITHIN \$600 OF THE PRICE ASKED. OWNER IS CALL- ING EARLY FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL BUY IT VERY, VERY SOON.

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W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
24-27 WILCOX BLDG.

FOR SALE BY—

PERCY H. CLARK & COMPANY.

FOR SALE—

A. RAYMER REALTY AND MINES CO.

FOR SALE—

Lot 62x120 with 10-room house in good condition. Good location. This is a real bargain. \$1000 cash, balance \$2000. See this sure.

Large 10-room house, bath, cellar, shed, etc. on Loveland ave. This is not a new house, but can be easily converted into a good rental property for two families with little expense. Lot 62x120.

6-room cottage on 1st between Main and Grand ave. This is a good buy. The house is not new but in splendid condition. The lot has a good frontage, 62x120.

4-room cottage, gas and electricity, piped for hot and cold water, lot 62x120. This is on Broadway near First st. It is not a new house but light wood finish; must be sold at once if you want a bargain. This is a grand opportunity.

A. RAYMER REALTY & MINES CO.,
24 Home phone 747. 425 Byrnes Bldg.

FOR SALE BY—

ERKENBRECHER SYNDICATE (LTD.)

WE HANDLE BARGAINS ONLY.

WE HAVE FOR SALE, IN THE VERY BEST SECTION OF THE SOUTHWEST, NEAR 27th AND HOOPER STREETS, A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE CON- TAINING 10 ROOMS AND BATH, PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN, 4 BEDROOMS, FINE 1-STORY BARN, WITH 3 BOX STALLS, LOT 62x120, TO ALLEY. THE HOUSE IS UNUSUALLY WELL BUILT, AND CANNOT BE IMPROVED UPON IN ANY RESPECT. OWNER LEAVING CITY NECESSITATES SALE. PRICE \$600, WHICH IS \$100 LESS THAN WHAT IT SHOULD BRING. A FINE HOME AT A BARGAIN.

ERKENBRECHER SYNDICATE (LTD.)

MEMBERS L. A. REALTY BOARD.

301 CURRIER BLDG.

'PHONE MAIN 121. HOME 107. 24

FOR SALE—

WE SELL THE BARN.

BARRETT & SMITH.

HOUSES.

It is a modern, well built house of 7 rooms, covered ceilings, tiled, gas for light and heat. 2000 ft. lot, 20 ft. wide, 100 ft. long, with good house, etc. price \$1500.

W. D. ST.

Between Main and Grand ave.

A good 4-room cottage, bath, instantaneous heater, gas, lawn, etc. price \$2500.

FLYING ST.

This is near in and the cottage we offer for sale here is a good one of 4 rooms, gas, porcelain bath, instantaneous heater, etc. price \$2500.

N. 20th ST.

4 rooms, modern cottage, covered, tiled, gas, electricity, etc. price \$2500.

BUENA VISTA ST.

Near to R. House, modern cottage, nearly new, electricity, gas, covered and tiled, etc. price \$2500.

WE HAVE MANY OTHERS. Ask us.

BARRETT & SMITH.

201 S. Broadway, rooms 207-1.

FOR SALE—

BEAUTIFUL

PASADENA HOME.

WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION THE BIG- GEST BARGAIN IN PASADENA. LISTING OF PASADENA PROPERTIES. IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME IN LOS ANGELES, MUST SEE THIS. THE HOUSE IS IN THE BEST SECTION OF THE CITY. IT IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME. IT IS ABSOLUTELY CANNOT BE DE- LICATED WITHIN \$600 OF THE PRICE ASKED. OWNER IS CALL- ING EARLY FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL BUY IT VERY, VERY SOON.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LISTING OF PASADENA PROPERTIES. IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME IN LOS ANGELES, MUST SEE THIS. THE HOUSE IS IN THE BEST SECTION OF THE CITY. IT IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME. IT IS ABSOLUTELY CANNOT BE DE- LICATED WITHIN \$600 OF THE PRICE ASKED. OWNER IS CALL- ING EARLY FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL BUY IT VERY, VERY SOON.

MINES & FAIRBANKS.

404 BRADLEY BLDG.

LOS ANGELES CAL.

FOR SALE—

DO YOU WANT A COTTAGE?

NEW, MODERN, POLISHED FLOORS, PORCELAIN BATH, MANTEL, LARGE PORCH, BATH, ELECTRIC FIXTURES, HIGH GROUND, ON VERMONT, NEAR PICO ST. PRICE \$1500.

HAVE A COTTAGE ON HOOPER, \$2500.

HAVE ANOTHER, W. 22RD, \$2500.

400 CASH, BALANCE \$20 PER MONTH. BUILT 6 ROOMS, DECORATED COTTAGE, LOTS OF TIME AND MONEY. UP-TO-DATE. PRICE \$2500.

400 CASH, BALANCE \$20 PER MONTH. BUILT 6 ROOM COTTAGE, NEW, PORCE- LAIN BATH, ELECTRIC FIXTURES, HIGH GROUND, ON VERMONT, NEAR PICO ST. PRICE \$2500.

WE HAVE HOUSES AT ALL PRICES AND TERMS. PLEASE CALL.

L. A. HUBBARD & CO.,
24-25 TRUST BLDG.

FOR SALE—

HIGHLAND PARK.

HOMES FOR HOMES.

IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF OUR CITY, IN THE UNDEVELOPED AND UNIMPROVED SECTION OF LOS ANGELES, NAMELY HIGHLAND PARK, ARE TWO BEAUTIFUL HOMES. ONE IS IN ROSELAWN PLACE, BETWEEN AVENUE 15 AND 16 EAST. THE OTHER IS IN ROSELAWN PLACE, BETWEEN AVENUE 15 AND 16 EAST. BOTH HOMES ARE IN THE BEST SECTION OF THE CITY. IT IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME. IT IS ABSOLUTELY CANNOT BE DE- LICATED WITHIN \$600 OF THE PRICE ASKED. OWNER IS CALL- ING EARLY FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL BUY IT VERY, VERY SOON.

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WE HAVE HOUSES AT ALL PRICES AND TERMS. PLEASE CALL.

L. A. HUBBARD & CO.,
24-25 TRUST BLDG.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

[illegible]

FOR SALE
Brush

[illegible]

denoe resorts on the Pacific Coast. It has been the dream of many people to own a home in the most beautiful and healthful climate in the world. It is the fastest growing community in the United States. If you will but look over the situation you will find it hard to claim the attainment of this goal. The climate is ideal, the scenery is beautiful and safe investment. There are many good things planned for the future of this beautiful city. If you are seeking a safe investment, by all means buy a home at Ocean Park. The property at Ocean Park is the best. It will only be a short time until it is the most desirable place in the country. The price is safe to say only a few dollars more than can be purchased at original prices. The area is the best in the world. One of the big deals recently made at Ocean Park was the purchase of the Wilson property on Ocean Park and Pearl Avenue. Henderson, capitalist, of Los Angeles. T. E. Wardell & Co. and Smith Realty Co. are the owners. The property is good and moving rapidly. Buy now.

TO LET—NICE 8-ROOM, FURNISHED COTTAGE with electricity. 1017 ST. OCEAN Park.

REDONDO.

FOR SALE
"If WE advertise it, it's so."
REDDONDO BEACH.
"Queen of the Pacific."
The most attractively located Beach.
Sheltered by the Palos Verdes Hills.
Reached by two competing electric lines.
The largest carnation gardens in the world.
Best fishing off the coast.
Three wharves-A shipping center.
Redondo real estate offers better
opportunity for profitable investment
than any outside property.
Prices are low. Improvements first-class.
Redondo is a business center.

Residence in a business center.
 Rental property pays \$0 per cent.
 Go down and look over Redondo.
 Call on our agent, M. J. Hutchinson.
 Office just north of the plunge.
 EDW. D. SILENT & CO., Sole Agents,
 2851 15th St.,
 Members L. A. Realty Board,
 225-215 1st St., Second fl.

SANTA MONICA.
 Santa Monica is one of the oldest, and in many respects the most beautiful, seaside resorts along the Southern California coast. It is one of the most charming and healthful places in the world.
 No other resort has the fine combination of mountain and sea, with a magnificent bluff overlooking the ocean.
 There are few places in all this great world of ours where one may be equally comfortable winter and summer, but you can at Santa Monica. It seems like saying a good deal when it is said that you can have Santa Monica cannot be excelled for this climate.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—

Furnished six-room house on Fifth st., bath, electric, refrigerator, set lawn, covered walks, etc.; price \$1800.

For Exchange—Beach cottage, 6 rooms, modern, for Los Angeles property; will assume.

For Sale—Acreage property near Santa Monica, from ½ acre to 5-acre tracts.

If you wish to buy a home in Santa Monica, call on
W. T. Gillette,
308 Oregon ave., Santa Monica.
Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—

Some of the choicest residence lots in

and carpeting at almost work done, and
contract with a new owner. Call for the
and car lines. Prices right, and not neces-
sarily all cash; \$250 to \$500.

Two new cottages of 5 rooms; all mod-
ern; rent \$150; \$1200 and \$1700; (easy
payments.)

A good paying business property, on
Third street; will easily pay 10 per cent.

A few choice acre pieces on the car line;
bring bid good residences are going up.
(Building restrictions, \$250 per acre.

Have some good barns at present.

J. B. PROCTOR,
Corner Third St. and Oregon Ave.
Sanita, Monica.

24

**FOR SALE—CASH, BARN—4-ROOM COT-
TAGE,** furnished, on 3rd St. near Owen, ELIZ-
ABETH, 3rd St., \$1000. See From. 24

FOR EXCHANGE
Real Estate.

WILL PAY CASH AND GIVE CLEAR.
WELL RENTED PROPERTY AS POL-
ICE STATION. 10 ROOMS. BUILT
(STRICTLY) MODERN. STEAM HEAT
LARGE BASEMENT, 1 TOILET, PORCH,
CLOSET, CUPBOARD, SINK, SINK,
MANTLE, HOT TUB; CLOSE IN; PRICE
ABOUT - PRICE \$600. NEAR THE
ABOVE AND STRICTLY UP TO DATE
AND A FINE PROPERTY; CENTER OF
LEAD AND ZINC REGION.

IF YOU HAVE MORTGAGED CITY
PROPERTY HERE'S A CHANCE TO UP-
LOAD.

R. E. IREBETSON & CO.
325-28 TRUST BLDG.

FOR EXCHANGE: ALPALFA RANCH! ALPALFA RANCH!
WITH ALPALFA SELLING AT \$1
AND 1 TO 1 TO 1000 TO THE ACRE.
WHY DON'T YOU MAKE MONEY?

30 ACRES AT WESTMINSTER, 3 ARTIS-
TIAN HOMES, SMALL HOUSE, ALL UN-
DER CULTIVATION. NEAR NEW SANTA
ANA ELECTRIC CAR. PRICE \$2500;
MORTGAGE \$2000; WILL TRADE EQUITY
FOR CLEAR PROPERTY.

R. E. IBRETHON & CO.,
226-32 TRUST BLDG.

24

FOR EXCHANGE — 32 LOTS ON CAPITAL
Hill, Denver, Colo.; value \$2500; what have
you to offer? J. M. BROWN, 260 S. Main

CITIZENS MAY
... UNION

ORM A UNION.

—●—

George of Denver is
Here on Business.

—●—

TR

Plan of Law and Order Alliance.

Makers are Busy.
Shop" Only Issue.

... of free labor and "open
the only issue before
the people today," said Herbert
of Denver, Colo., at the Holigon
yesterday. "The people of Colo-
and recognize any other issue."
is a conspicuous figure in
the capital, publisher of
Weekly, devoted to the labor
organizer of citizens' alliances

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HERBERT GEORGE.

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UNION AND INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
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ENGLISH
GIRLS

city rows a bitter and critical path
agreement, and are settled in peace
or income, or compromise at the
disturbances between
our great union family,
of labor unions and citizens'
will eventually be settled in
the way.

Citizens' Union is organized on
of a labor union. We have
an Executive Committee, a
financially and an automobile
instead of a walking dele-

POOR LO HAS A GRIEVANCE.

*Captain Miguel Seeks Justice
for His Tribe.*

*Yumas Deprived of Lands by
"Bonded" Agent.*

*Have Petitioned the Great
Father for Redress.*

Captain Miguel and Mrs. Miguel were in the city yesterday calling upon old friends, and trying to interest local influence in the grievances of the Yuma tribe.

The prefix is not an indication of military rank, but part of the proper name of the chief of the Yuma tribe of Indians. He and his wife attracted a good deal of attention on the streets and at the Courthouse business was suspended while the Indian visitors inspected everything of interest.

Captain Miguel is a man well advanced in years, massively formed, and apparently as intelligent as his face indicates. He speaks English fairly well, but preferred to talk through Attorney C. N. Wilson, who was acting as interpreter.

In 1887 the United States government recognized Captain Miguel as the lawful successor to Pasqual, the old warrior chief who before his death named Miguel to be leader of the tribe after he passed on to the happy hunting grounds. The document forwarded from the Department of the Interior is a precious possession of Captain Miguel. It serves him in the place of a letter of introduction and is brown with age and in a rather forlorn condition from much handling.

ONCE IN JAIL HERE.

About ten years ago Captain Miguel and eight of his braves were arrested and confined in the jail here for three months, pending their trial on the charge of assaulting Jane Doe. As a final outcome of the matter Jane Doe could not be found and the Indians were turned loose.

During their term in jail they fared pretty well. They were allowed to play cards, and except at meal times might always be seen playing with stolid faces an Indianized version of the American national game. All the little niceties of poker they did not know, but the way they counted their gains showed them to be the true-blue gamblers that Indians always are. Although none of them had money, they played for what they had away back on the reservation, settlement to be made if ever they got back there.

One of the braves rejoiced in the American name of Rice, and one day he was dealt such a beautiful hand that even he—with all the Indian's stolidity—was moved a trifle. He saw in his mind's eye all the possessions put up by his opponents stowed away safely in his own tepee, back on the banks of the Colorado. But that lovely hand of cards with all its possibilities was too much for him. He gave one whoop and then fell back—dead.

The fact of the arrest and the wonderful effect of the card game kept the chief and his tribesmen close at home for a number of years, but when the Yumas heard President Roosevelt was going to pass through Yuma they hoped they would be able to bring certain of their grievances to his personal notice. That was not possible,

but Captain Miguel and several of his chiefs did venture again to Los Angeles, as bearers of a petition from the tribe. But "poor Lo" got lost in the shuffle of the festivities, and the petition had to be entrusted to the post, and in the usual manner was lost in the pigeon holes of the Indian Department.

HAS A GRIEVANCE.

"He says his people are mistreated by outside cattle men," said Attorney Wilson, while acting as interpreter, "and is aggrieved because Superintendent Spier has seen fit to lease certain of the reservation lands. The Yumas have no Indian agent, but only what is called a 'bonded' superintendent. There are 45,000 acres of land in the reservation, and there are about 60 Indians, all of whom have their own homes. They raise fine melons, sweet potatoes, corn and a lot of other things, but the cattle come and eat up their crops and they have no redress. It was to have these outside cattle men removed that they petitioned the government, and as Superintendent Spier had leased the lands without au-

thority, they asked for his removal. But the chief says the petition never was seen by President Roosevelt, he knows, or he would have had justice done to him and his people."

Captain Miguel follows the old customs of his tribe in dress, and wore his hair yesterday plaited into a myriad of tails that hung down to his waist. On his head he wore a fanciful headpiece, around his neck he wore beadwork ornaments and his leather leggings and moccasins were embroidered with beads. In his hand he carried a bow and arrows, and made a most imposing figure. His wife was clothed in more matter-of-fact way, though strictly in accordance with Indian fashions.

IMPRESSED BY TOWER VISIT.

The view from the Courthouse tower troubled them. They had never been so near the Great Spirit before, and for long they stood on the little balcony and took in the magnificent sweep of the hills and valleys down to the line of vision, and at the City of the Angels as it lay at their feet.

In the Courthouse itself the one great puzzle was the steam heaters. The chief and his wife put their hands upon the radiator and then pulled them away with an ejaculation of astonishment. Then they bent down and searched around to find the fire, and when the matter was explained to them they looked with admiration upon the kindly volunteer in the cause of Indian education as a marvelously gifted liar.

Appropos of education, Captain Miguel rather proudly alluded to the fact that there is a schoolhouse on the reservation, close to the river at Fort Yuma, and that about one hundred Indian children are attending regularly. But even in that his pride was minimized by his complaint that the superintendent did many things he ought not to do and left undone many things he ought to do.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY.

Use Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balm. Prescribed by the best physicians for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. 25c. 50c. At all druggists.

DOLGEVILLE

THE MANUFACTURING SUBURB OF LOS ANGELES ONLY 22 MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

Mr. Henry E. Huntington and associates have decided to place this fine property on the market at exceedingly low price.

It is sub-divided into BUSINESS and fine RESIDENCE LOTS fronting on EIGHTY-FOOT STREETS AND AVENUES.

The Choice Manufacturing sites are of any size desired, with a spur track from the main line to each lot.

500 employees will soon be at work in the manufacturing plants now being constructed on the property.

A fine opportunity for good hotel men and builders. Several parties waiting for cottages.

INSIDE LOTS ONLY \$300.00, CORNERS \$350.00

EASY TERMS

Reserving the right to raise the price without notice.

EASY TERMS

MAPS CAN BE HAD AND INFORMATION GIVEN AT OUR DOLGEVILLE OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY OR AT THE MAIN OFFICE IN THE CITY. TAKE THE ALHAMBRA OR SAN GABRIEL CAR ON MAIN STREET, TO DOLGEVILLE, AND INVESTIGATE THIS COMBINED RESIDENCE AND MANUFACTURING SUBURB.

S. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Agents

Tel. Main 1340.
Home 278.

313-314 Johnson Building, Los Angeles

A GED SAN JOSE MAN IS INJURED.

FALLS FROM MOVING CAR AND
WOUNDS ARE SERIOUS.

Painful Accident at Seventh Street
and Burlington Avenue—Is Guest
of Relative Here—Ear Nearly Torn
Off and He is Otherwise Hurt.

Eugene Baric, a prominent citizen of San Jose, was the victim of a painful accident at the corner of Seventh street and Burlington avenue, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Baric attempted to alight from a Boyle Heights car and fell, sustaining injuries which will leave their mark for all time. Mr. Baric has been visiting the fam-

ily of J. M. Schneider, No. 638 South Burlington avenue, for several days. Mrs. Schneider is a relative. He intended to return to his home today. He does not know exactly how the accident happened, as he was rendered unconscious, but it seems he lost his footing and fell while the car was in motion.

Striking the pavement, his left ear was partially torn off, and he sustained contusions about the head and face. Mr. Baric was taken to the hospital at Seventh street and Burlington avenue, and attended by Dr. Hutchinson, who happened to be on the car at the time of the accident. Later he was removed to the home of Mr. Schneider and Dr. M. L. Moore was called.

Although Mr. Baric's injuries appear to be of a dangerous nature, at a late hour last night he was reported resting easy. It will be several days before the full extent of his injuries can be determined. He is about 60 years of age, and it is feared the shock may seriously affect his case.

PERSONAL
E. M. Merritt, a traveling salesman, is sojourning at the home of Dr. G. F. Chalmers, at 1111 Niles are visiting at the home of James Gibbs, a traveling salesman from Mexico, is quarantined with his family.

W. G. Church, a resident of Toledo, O., is visiting at the home of Mr. W. Church, on West street.

O. N. Danison of the Department of Works, New London, in the city, superintending the work done here by that resort.

W. A. Barker returned from the East after visiting the Rapid Winter Exposition at the year in the American furniture. Mr. Barker was elected a director of the Furniture Association of the in which organization he has been active worker. He is the active furniture man thus doing with the association.

INVESTORS

To Buy Close in Property that
Will Double in Value in a Year

AUCTION

This is Your
Opportunity

239 FINE LEVEL LOTS IN THE SALT LAKE DEPOT TRACT WILL BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS

Wednesday, Jan. 27th, at 1 o'clock, on the Tract

Take Green Traction Cars to Fourth and Clarence Streets East of the River

Location

This beautiful subdivision was formerly called the "Fourth Street Bridge Tract," and is only six minutes' ride on the green Traction cars from Third and Spring streets. It immediately adjoins the grounds recently selected as the site for the great passenger station of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, where also will at once be constructed the shops and warehouses of this road. The round house is already finished, and is in use by the great "iron horses" that within twelve months be hauling into this city the passengers and freight from five transcontinental connecting roads.

Opening one of the richest of the mining, farming and grazing sections of the great West. When the new city bridge is constructed at Fourth street (contract awarded), the favorable location of this tract will be fully appreciated.

Advice

Don't be like the men who are walking around now telling their friends how cheap they could have bought lots close to the Arcade Station only a very few years ago; attend this auction sale and make us a bid.

Improvements

The streets in the Salt Lake Depot Tract are all graded, cement sidewalks and curbs of the best quality are all finished, many beautiful cottages have already been erected, and more soon to be built. Every five minutes the cars of the Traction company pass directly through the tract; there are tall gum trees on both sides of Fourth street in the tract, and the soil is rich sandy loam. The view of the mountains to the north is superb, and a more healthy neighborhood than this is not to be found in the city of Los Angeles. Take a ride out to the tract and look it over, and don't forget the time and place of the sale.

No matter what may happen to real estate values in other properties in this city, the Salt Lake Railroad station and freight houses will make this tract worth all kinds of money.

Facts

Property in the vicinity of the First Street viaduct went begging before the Santa Fe depot was built—price it now and note the advance—"History repeats itself"—do not miss this great chance—attend the sale and you'll never regret doing so if you buy.

Future

The completion of the Salt Lake Railroad will put Salt Lake City and, consequently, all the railroads having their western and southern termini at that place, nearly one hundred miles nearer the Pacific at San Pedro than they are at the present time to the Pacific port at San Francisco, and in addition will afford direct and short connections with a large territory of the northern, middle west and northwest, thus facilitating the use of our peculiar climatic advantages by the people living in the territory, who for several months of each year naturally will desire to escape the rigors of an unusually cold climate. It would appear that the advantage to Los Angeles and Southern California of the line now under construction hardly is overestimated by those who insist that it will have when completed (January, 1905) a more important influence upon the prosperity of Los Angeles and Southern California than any other line in existence, and it is at the very terminus of this new line that we offer you an opportunity to buy improved lots for a small fraction of what they will be worth in the near future.

Maps and Full Particulars at Office of

HARRY JACKINS, 234 Byrne Building

TELEPHONE HOME 3041

Rhoades & Reed, Auctioneers

Pictorial Sheet.

McDOUGALL'S STORIES.

THIRTY YEAR.

Attention

Teachers of

A request that is of great importance to music teacher in Southern Arizona.

Our professional directory is in course of preparation. In proper representation, we want all teachers to send in their addresses at once, stating what they teach.

We are particularly anxious to have this number of *The Director* and authentic as possible; and do so must have the co-operation of the profession.

GEO. J. BIRK

Stelway and Cecilia D

345-347 South Spring

Los Angeles, Ca

Gas Heat



THE GREAT
Bren
330-532-534 30. 31

Clearance

We have just completed our taking. We find we have on odds and ends in every department. We must get rid of these—and will inaugurate a special sale. The goods may be seen through store—are marked with red priced at

Cost

We submit herewith a few samples:
Iron Beds.....
The kind selling for \$3.50 elsewhere.....
Solid Oak Extension Tables.....
66.50 elsewhere.
Couches.....
Well made, full size, covered velvet—usually sold at \$7.50.
Gas Heaters.....
Sold elsewhere at \$2.00.

Eastern Outfitting

544-48 S. Spring S

Phone Main 2788.

INOLEUM.

**A T THE
THEATERS.**

MUSIC AND MUSICIA

are eight-part music for female voices. The young ladies sang together last summer at the Chautauqua, under the plan of Joseph Dupuy, and the plan of a permanent committee for serious work appealed to him strongly. He at once organized the group of singers, and they have been doing a conscientious studying ever since. They are all excellent of good voices, and have musical abilities. Four are accomplished violinists, and one pipe-organist. A violinist is a professional reader, and two are good soloists.

The octette has a number of concert engagements, the first being with the Apollo Club of Monrovia, a concert on February 23, when they will be the feature. At that time they will read Schubert's "Nevin's little-known composition," "The Quest."

SAVING OF A RETIREE

no dam there, except such ejaculatory cuss words of that ilk as might have been left by a stockholder of the San Diego Land and Town Company upon the head of the recalcitrant proprietor of adjacent valley land, who refused to allow his barren acres to be converted

into a lie, except at the prohibitionists' expense. The company's lawyers, in a suit to pay the delay and cost of a condemnation suit, with the prospect of a \$100,000 settlement, have asked the state supreme court to force the corporation to pay a big price for "the home" upon which nobody could live except the corporation. The corporation's lawyers, in a suit to force the state to pay the balance of the corporation's debt, say it necessary to be frugal in his diet to the verge of parsimony.

It is a pity that the lawyers bought this mountain for a trifling sum. They laid it out into town lots on paper, for the city to sell. They laid out a street to run up the hill in a straight line without the aid of a pair of wings or a balloon. They laid out a park, a lake, a swimming place, a commanding view, fronting Sweetwater Lake, on a line of railroad tracks, for the price of one, two, three, four, five, six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, 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and thirty-five, seven hundred and thirty

[illegible]

TOO MUCH TROUBLE.
He will be ready to say that it is
much trouble to study these things

VITALITY.

It may be that no one can say what vitality is. Some say that it is nerve force; others that it is a force fed by air and assimilation, and that it acts through the nerves. Be this as it may, all must agree that it is the measure of capacity for success. No child can have his share of success unless he is perfectly healthy. It is the glory of a child who is well. As the child's success depends upon vitality, so does his vitality depend upon a strong body.

And why should not nations settle their disputes as individuals do in legal courts, according to established rules and fixed principles?

I confess to being a follower of Darwin, Huxley and Spencer in considering all civilization as a gradual development. The researches of Lubbock, Hugh Miller and others into the records made by the bones of the ages reveals the incontrovertible fact that creation as ordinarily conceived

into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks, and should not have war any more. Virgil longed for a day to arrive when the gates of the terrible war god should be closed. Cowper signed for "a lodge in some vast wilderness where sound of successful nor unsuccessful war should never come." But these were merely poetical aspirations. Iridescent dreams never to be realized. The brute force system was to continue to govern in the relations

The Finest in the World
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup
Forty Highest Awards in Europe
and America
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1780 **Dorchester, Mass.**

*When needing Hay or Feed, just
think of us.*

L. A. HAY STORAGE CO.,
Both Phones 1596. 335 Central.

direction he looked his glance

met by the face of some bright any

just
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ral.

his advice is worth having. I feel safer if he were right or wrong we could get the benefit of his knowledge."

That is all right, of course," was the reply. "Your friends are here."

On the night of the pow-wow came the conference assembled in secret. My young friend looked upon me as his labor and knew that I had seen the face of the packed room he caught the bare and fatherly smile of the crowd once more gave inward aid of so stalwart then his eye wandered over the assembled faithful: he then he looked his giant and by the face of some bright

"Certainly," I answered. "It doesn't matter to me where you send me."

Now the young chap who hammered the door open, came in and told me to shine to me and when the captain, the spellbinder department stepped out of the room, the lad said to me, "I'll be fair, for me, you keep still and let you go out to Sugar Grove without explaining that they mob you just because you set for me. I'll be very busy backwood!"

That's why the other man ducked the last minute. There's a gang of them waiting to be sent to the pen any man of our kind that dares

roughs up here to a bunch of us boys if any rumpus breaks the most peaceable and there had been bad blood here I guess you've settled can hold a political county, if it wants ing. Now I'll walk with you and see all safe and sound I know, but I prefer would."

Up to that time the notion that he and-out enemy could tell a friend. After that experience conclusion that man nature are

take care of you
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The \$100,000 capital stock. A fair idea of the magnitude of the dividends of the Standard Oil Co. can be obtained from the fact that Pennsylvania Railroad Co., within the last 87 years, has paid something like \$15,000,000 to stockholders, or \$69,000,000 as compared with the \$100,000 capital stock. It is thus seen that the stockholders of the Rockefeller corporation have received in sizeable amounts.

A few of the facts that oil has been advancing on the strength of reports at production is falling off very rapidly, the present increased dividend of the Standard Oil Co. has caused considerable interest in financial circles. People in close business with the stockholder interests will find it very unlikely that Rockefeller interests would agree to an increase in disbursements to stock-

our marvelous **SERUM TOXIN** treatment
can privately at home. All pimples, eruptions,
sores, boils, lumps, swellings, rashes, itching,
eczema, rheumatism, etc., are removed during the
first month and the **VERY WORST CASES OF**
CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON can be
PERMANENTLY ERADICATED FROM THE
SYSTEM during the course of the treatment.
If you have tried everything else and failed, come
to us. We will cure you. We will not be paid
until you are cured. We will accept no pay
if you pay in installments. Remember that your
warrantee is signed by the largest medical institute
in the world, the capital of Science. We stand for
Complete Cures, in 12 Weeks, and are
the only treatise on contagious blood poison, fully
describing our **SERUM TOXIN** treatment, and
our hair home of being cured who you remain
at home and attend to your regular duties.

International Serum Toxin Company
Suite 701 B, James Bldg., New York City

Co. 206¹/₂ S. 1
and we will send it to you
F. W. BRAUNN

Goodrich

In the name you should see is on your
AUTOMOBILE TIRES. It means a satis-
fied customer. Trade supplied by
GORHAM RUBBER CO.
Phone Main 1422. 326 E. Third St.

roadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

D. Distributors.

WOMEN AND WOMEN
Use Bag 40 for men-
strual discharges, inflammation,
irritations or ulcers of
of mucous membrane.
Painful, and not suit-
able or poisonous.

Mailed by the express
or sent in plain wrapper
by express, prepaid,
\$1.00, or 2 bottles \$2.75.
Circular sent on request.

At
half
price.

MATTRESSES REDUCED

3-4 size this week, \$10.00.

BARKER **BROS.**
420-424
S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Gastrino

GORHAM RUBBER CO.
Phone Main 1422. 326 E. Third St.

**R_x THE ONLY CURE FOR
BLOOD
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Goodrich

Is the name you should see is on your
AUTOMOBILE Tires. It means a sa-
tisfied customer. Trade supplied by

GORHAM RUBBER CO.

Phone Main 1422. 326 E. Third St.

DUKE'S **MEN AND WOMEN**
Use Big G for unnatural

to 5 to 6 days.
Guaranteed
not to irritate,
Prevents Constipation.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
U. S. A.



The Broadway Department Store

BROADWAY COR. FOURTH, LOS ANGELES. ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR.

Semi-Annual Ten Dollar Sale Of Men's and Youths' Clothing

\$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats. This Season's Best Styles at, each

An Unrestricted Choice from Our Entire Stock
Nothing Reserved—Nothing Held Back.

\$10.00

EACH—

Twice each year we throw down the bars and give the Los Angeles Public a free and unrestricted choice from our entire stock of Men's, Young Men's and Youths' Suits and Overcoats at \$10.00 each. Many people wait from season to season for this event; in fact, some very well dressed men about town never pay more than \$10.00 for a suit of clothes or an overcoat and always wear garments worth more than double that price by waiting and taking advantage of these \$10.00 suit sales. Saturday we commenced our fourth ten dollar sale, and for this event our find just as good an assortment Monday. As in former seasons, all our highest priced goods are included. Suits that are exceptionally good values "ands" or "buts" in the regardless of value or regular

Men's Seasonable Suits

All Styles—All Colors—Excellent Values up to \$25.00

An almost endless variety of men's seasonable suits in the most wanted styles and colors, including suits made from black imported clay worsted, fine blue serge, black unfinished worsted, fancy homespun, tweeds and chevrons, best of colors and most desirable patterns, regular sizes, slims and extra sizes, chest measures from 34 to 50 inches; sacques, frocks, cut-away and double breasted styles. Stylish, well fitting, splendidly tailored garments. The duplicates of these suits have sold exceptionally well at prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$25.00. An unrestricted choice of any man's young man's or youths' suit in our entire stock for \$10.00.

Youths' Fine Suits \$10.00

Choose from the best Youths' Suits in our stock, including imported unfinished black worsteds, fine blue serge of foreign make, fancy chevrons, tweeds and cassimeres, both double and single breasted styles; sizes for boys and young men from 14 to 20 years of age, some that sold originally at \$15.00, some at \$16.50 and a large number at \$18.00; all at \$10.00 each.



Boys' Overcoats \$2.98

\$5, \$6, \$7, ones, \$7, \$8, \$10 values

Boys' overcoats made from all wool chevrons and homespun in the most desirable colors, both plain and fancy patterns, some with belts; sizes 2 to 16 years; \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 regularly; sale price, each, \$2.98.

Boys' \$3.00 Overcoats \$1.39

Boys' overcoats made from good, strong wool materials in excellent colors; sizes 2 to 12 years; regular price \$3.00; on sale at, each, \$1.39.

Boys' \$1.00 Knee Pants 50c

Boys' knee pants of sturdy worsteds and cassimeres; sizes for boys from 4 to 16 years; splendidly made; excellent value at \$1.00; sale price, per pair, 50c.

Boys' all wool knee pants made of good, strong cloth in neat colors; all sizes; regular price, \$1.00; sale price, per pair, 25c.

Boys' corduroy knee pants, neat colors, strongly worn; regular price \$2.00 and \$2.50; sale price, per pair, 29c.

Youths' \$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits \$5.98

Youths' suits made from fine all wool materials, including cassimeres, chevrons, serge and fancy worsted, excellent patterns, most desirable colors, sizes for boys and young men from 12 to 20 years of age; regularly priced at \$10.00 and \$12.00. Sale price \$5.98.

Youths' \$6.00 and \$7.00 Suits \$3.98

Youths' all wool suits, plain colors and fancy mixed patterns; sizes from 12 to 20 years, stylishly cut and well tailored; regular price \$6 and \$7. On sale at, per suit, \$3.98.

Boys' Suits, \$7, \$8, \$10 values \$5.00

A choice of any of our very best suits, for youngsters from 2 to 16 years of age, that sell regularly up to \$10.00; for \$5.00; sailor, Norfolk, vestee and three-piece styles, as well as the regular two-piece double breasted suits. Best of materials and highest grade workmanship; none reserved, all go at one price, \$5.00.

Boys' \$5.00 Suits \$2.98

Boys' suits made from all wool serge, worsteds and chevrons; Norfolk, sailor and two and three-piece double breasted styles; sizes 2 to 16 years; suits that sold all the season at \$5.00 and \$6.00; sale price, per suit, \$2.98.

Boys' \$3.00 Suits \$1.98

Boys' all wool suits, serge, chevrons and cassimeres; regular price \$3.00; on sale at per suit \$1.98.

Men's Bib Overalls \$1.00

Men's bib overalls made from heavy denim, full cut, strongly product of one of the best manufacturers on the Pacific coast with 4 pockets and riveted buttons, waist measures from 30 to 40 inches; all the staple lengths, better in every respect than the average and equal to the most of overalls sold at \$1.00. Sale price per pair, \$1.00.

Men's Hats—all styles, \$3, \$4 and \$5 Ones \$1.98

Your pick from our entire stock of men's hats, stiff, any style or color; no restriction; nothing held back; the best hats in our stock; \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 values; best colors and styles of the season; all; come early and get first choice at, each, \$1.98.

Men's Fancy Hose 12c

An assortment of more than 2000 pairs of fashionable lace finished hose, many pairs of colored lace striped hose in the collection; an almost endless variety of fancy patterns; all; excellent values at 25c; Monday, per pair, 12c.

Men's Stylish Overcoats

New Modes—Best Colors
Regularly Worth Up to \$25.00

A broad range of medium and heavy weight overcoats for men and young men, popular styles in short box coats, medium length coats and the full length garments that are now so popular—made from high-grade meltons, beavers, kerseys, vicunas, covert-cloths, whip cords and unfinished worsteds. Some lined throughout with silk, others with wool serge and Italian cloth. All the most popular colors and all sizes—none reserved—some coats worth \$15.00, others worth \$20.00 and many worth \$25.00. Choose from any overcoat in our stock during this sale for \$10.00.

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS

Originally Priced at \$15.00 and \$18.00

A large collection of seasonable overcoats for boys and young men from 12 to 20 years of age, made from fancy Scotch chevrons and homespun, some finished with belts, stylish full length garments, also medium length coats, duplicates of these garments have proven good sellers at \$15.00 and \$18.00. Choose from our entire stock of Youths' Overcoats during this sale, each, \$10.00.

Our Best Men's Trousers \$3.98

Regular Price \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

Take your pick from our entire stock of men's high grade trousers, in the finest worsteds, tweeds, cassimeres and chevrons, the season's most stylish colors and patterns, all sizes, all styles, regularly priced at \$5.00 and \$7.00; none reserved. At, per pair, \$3.98.

Men's \$2.50 Trousers \$1.48

Men's all wool trousers, cassimeres, chevrons; also union worsteds in fancy patterns, all sizes from 20 to 30-inch waist measure; regular price \$2.50. On sale, per pair, \$1.48.

Men's Bib Overalls

75c and \$1.00 Values. Sizes for All.

Men's bib overalls made from heavy denim, full cut, strongly product of one of the best manufacturers on the Pacific coast with 4 pockets and riveted buttons, waist measures from 30 to 40 inches; all the staple lengths, better in every respect than the average and equal to the most of overalls sold at \$1.00. Sale price per pair, \$1.00.

Men's Hats—all styles, \$3, \$4 and \$5 Ones \$1.98

Your pick from our entire stock of men's hats, stiff, any style or color; no restriction; nothing held back; the best hats in our stock; \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 values; best colors and styles of the season; all; come early and get first choice at, each, \$1.98.

Men's Fancy Hose 12c

An assortment of more than 2000 pairs of fashionable lace finished hose, many pairs of colored lace striped hose in the collection; an almost endless variety of fancy patterns; all; excellent values at 25c; Monday, per pair, 12c.

Women's \$1.50 Shoes 98c.

Women's shoes made from fine vicid kid, modified coin toe lasts, patent leather tips, medium heels, all sizes, good values at \$1.50; sale price per pair 98c.

Women's shoes, some of bright patent leather, others of fine kid, finished with extension soles, stylish lasts; a complete range of sizes; \$2.00 values; sale price per pair, \$1.25.

Women's shoes made from plump vicid kid with solid oak leather soles, either light or heavy weight; perfect fitting, durable shoes, worth up to \$2.50; sale price per pair, \$1.50.

Women's shoes for street wear made from fine box calf extension soles and medium round toes military \$1.48; heels; \$2.50 values, sale price per pair, \$1.48.

Women's slippers and Oxford shoes, some of patent leather, others of fine soft kid slippers finished with straps over instep, some with French heels, both the slippers and Oxford shoes have hand turned soles, all new sizes, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values; Sale price per pair, \$1.50.

Women's Julietts with hand turned soles, made of soft kid with half double extension soles, worth \$1.50; sale price per pair, \$1.25.

Misses' shoes, sizes 11 to 2, made of vicid kid with half double extension soles, worth \$1.50; sale price per pair, \$1.25.

Men's Shoes at a Saving.

Men's shoes made from plump dogona kid with medium light extension soles; good lasts; \$2.00 values; sale price \$1.25 per pair.

Men's shoes made from either box calf or vicid kid, with half double extension soles, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 values; sale price per pair, \$1.25.

Men's shoes; the celebrated U. S. Army make with full double welt sole made from soft kangaroo calf, \$2.50 value; sale price per pair, \$1.50.

Men's shoes made from either box calf or vicid kid, with half double extension soles, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 values; sale price per pair, \$1.25.

Men's shoes made from either box calf or vicid kid, with half double extension soles, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 values; sale price per pair, \$1.25.

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WEEK



Women's

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\$65 to \$90 including pl or black; al somey trim All of them ments. Cle Sale price.

\$150.00 Den —pretty al ported mat with deep c silk trimm to match. Sale price.

\$65.00 and satin Crepe pagne and v costumes; b with self Cleanup Sale choice.

\$20 and \$2 shades of t velvet trim Cleanup Sale price.

\$35 to \$50 C or tight fitting coats in shad tan or mode; Sale price, choice.

\$3.50 Wool—serge and fa orings in popu tucks and butt Sale price.

\$6.50 and \$7 of Botany flann Albatross; al medium and da stitched al Cleanup Sale price.

\$24.95 Tailored Suits—also plain cloths They are either price trimmed styles.

\$14.95 Tailored Suits—also plain cloths They are either price trimmed styles.

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75c and \$1.00
Values. Sizes
for All.

50c
cut, strongly sewn, the
Pacific coast, finished
from 30 to 42 inches,
the average 75c overall
sale price per pair, 50c.

50c
styles, \$1.98
stock of men's hats, all
restriction; nothing re-
stock; \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00
styles of the season; sizes
choice at, each \$1.98.

Hose 12c Pr.

than 2000 pairs of men's
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in the collection, as well
of fancy patterns, for
Monday, per pair, 12c.

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\$14.95
ered Suits—
in blue or
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light fitting and
silk trimmed.

\$24.95
Tailored Suits—
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shoes of good
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SSITIES
IVING PRICES.

card, worth 3c, Monday
good points, worth 3c
black, colored, or white
Monday per pair, 50c
light weight and strong
to the spool.
silk, all lengths, worth 3c
white, all sizes, two dot
over card, good silver
sorted sizes, good silver
white, blue or pink
all colors, Monday

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WEEK

SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE
Hamburger's
122 to 124 N. Main St. Los Angeles

SALE

Women's
Manicuring

25c

The work is equal to
any in the city and at
about half others'
prices. Our Hair
Dressing Parlors are
the best in Los
Angeles.

Personal Comfort and Plenty of Goods.

Nothing so discourages a woman as to attempt to shop in a cold store. As large as this great building is it is thoroughly steam heated by the time the doors are opened in the morning, and shopping is made a physical comfort for our patrons. Besides which we have enormous quantities of merchandise from the world's foremost markets, and you have no difficulty in finding just the article you want at just the price you are willing to pay. But seldom, if ever, have we been able to offer as many tempting bargains as is made possible by our Yearly Cleanup Sale; and the Removal Sale of Drapery and Rug Departments this week.

Church's Waiter's Coats \$1.75!

These are the genuine "C. M. Church & Sons" brand of New York. They are of the best quality black Serge, are regulation cut and are sold the world over at \$2.50. They are in all sizes. Our Special price..... **\$1.75**

Men's 50c Neckwear at 25c.

Fine quality heavy silks in all the newest styles including four-in-hands, derbies, Imperials and Ascots. An excellent line of patterns and colorings to select from. They are a good 50c quality. Specially priced for the Cleanup Sale at..... **25c**

Women's Suits and Cloaks

As observing people, how many of you can tell the fine tailor made garments purchased ready to wear from one made to measure by the dress maker? We think there are few; and the excellence of ready-to-put-on garments is getting better every day, so you can be assured that on purchasing one of these suits or cloaks, you are getting the highest grade of tailoring combined with the very best materials and trimmings at a very low price; for this is, as we state, a Cleanup Sale of winter goods.

\$65 to \$95 Tailored Suits—including plain cloths in blue, tan or black; also biscuit shade; handsomely trimmed with silk or velvet. All of them handsome, stylish garments. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$49.00**

\$150.00 Demi-Tailored Costume—pretty shade of mode; fine imported material; the coat made with deep cape effect, velvet and silk trimming; the skirt trimmed to match. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$69.00**

\$65.00 and \$75.00 Costumes—satin Crepes in shades of champagne and white; also white Viole costumes; both prettily trimmed with self platings and lace. Cleanup Sale price, choice..... **\$49.00**

\$20 and \$25 Kersey Coats—shades of tan and mode; self or velvet trimmed; fine satin linings. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$15.00**

\$35 to \$50 Coats—including loose or tight fitting styles; also military coats in shade of cadet gray, blue, tan or mode; nicely lined. Cleanup Sale price, choice..... **\$24.95**

\$3.50 Wool Waists—silk striped serges and flannels, dark and medium colorings in popular shades; trimmed with tucks and buttons. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$1.98**

\$6.50 and \$7.50 Wool Waists—of Botany flannel and French cloth and Albatross; all evening shades, as also the medium and dark colorings; trimmed with stitched silk, self platings and tucks. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.98**

\$45.00 to \$59.00 Coats—military or three-quarter loose effects in gray, blue and tan; materials Zibelines or Kerseys; trimmed with buttons, silk or self; have finest satin linings. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$34.95**

\$65.00 to \$125.00 Evening Coats—from the 36 inch up to the three-quarter lengths, tight or loose fitting styles; materials Zibelines and Broadcloths. Cleanup Sale price, choice..... **\$49.00**

\$125.00 Evening Coats—36 inches up to three quarter lengths materials Esquimaux and Broadcloth; also black Broadcloth garments. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$65.00**

\$165.00 Evening Coats—a mode; by Jelenik, Paris; is a combination of Broadcloth and Esquimaux; is 42 inch length and handsomely trimmed. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$75.00**

\$6.50 Silk Waists—Taffeta or Peau de Soie; plain or tucked; nearly all colorings and all sizes in the assortment. Cleanup Sale price, choice..... **\$3.95**

\$5 Walking Skirts—striped patterns; light shades; strictly all wool materials but mostly in small sizes. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$1.95**

\$5.00 Walking Skirts—all wool Kerseys in three different shades; striped patterns. They are trimmed with self and covered buttons. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.95**

\$6.50 Walking Skirts—all wool; light and dark mixtures; plain tailor stitched bottom; seven gore flare shades. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$4.98**

Cleanup Sale of Dinner Sets

Preparatory to installing our "1904" stock of dinnerware we have separated all odd lots and lines which we shall discontinue and have given them prices which makes it possible for you to supply yourself with a good dinner set at about what you would ordinarily pay for the medium grade.

50-piece Dinner Set—plain white semi-vitreous porcelain; prettily embossed; all in new shapes; regular price \$5.25. Cleanup Sale price a set..... **\$3.69**

100-piece Dinner Set—brown floral decorations; prettily embossed; new shapes and will set a table for 12 people; regular price \$10.00. Cleanup Sale price per set..... **\$6.95**

112-piece Dinner Set—American semi-porcelain; pink floral decorations; gold tracing; an actual \$12.00 value. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$7.95**

100-piece Dinner Set—medium weight; handsome pattern; every piece warranted not to craze and the decorations are green flowers. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$9.49**

100-piece Dinner Set—of Royal English semi-porcelain decorated with wild rose buds and embossed plain edges. Regular \$15.00 value. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$11.95**

100-piece Dinner Set—Royal English semi-porcelain; light weight; pretty decorations with green sprays; full gold tracings. This set is sold regularly at \$17.50. Priced for the Cleanup Sale at..... **\$12.95**

100-piece Dinner Set—new shapes; exceptionally well glazed; prettily embossed; full gold traced, plain edges. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$13.95**

112-Piece Dinner Set—Grindley Royal English Semi-porcelain; scalloped edges; light blue decorations; handsomely embossed. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$15.45**

First Showing "1904" Trunks.

Our new enlarged basement salesroom has been completed and we have installed two car loads of the finest trunks ever brought to this city. They wear well, will stand any amount of hard usage and quality considered, prices are much lower than at any other Los Angeles store. Full lines of all styles ranging from \$2.48 to \$50.00 and there is not an old trunk in the lot but the very newest goods. A partial list only—follows:

26-inch Metal Covered Trunk—good lock; bolts; iron clamps; top slats; set up tray and covered hat box. A \$3.50 value priced at..... **\$2.48**

28-in. Canvas Covered Trunk—flat top; brass lock, bolts and catches; hardwood top slats and bottom cleats and covered set up tray. Worth \$5.50. Our special leader..... **\$4.25**

30-inch Canvas Covered Trunk—flat top; brass "Victor" lock; brass trimmings; two solid leather straps. Other stores ask \$9.00 for the same trunk our price..... **\$6.98**

32-inch Canvas Covered Trunk—flat top; brass lock and trimmings; fiber bound with fiber centerband; compartment covered tray and extra dress tray. A \$13.00 value priced at..... **\$10.75**

34-in. Canvas Covered Trunk—best quality water proof duck covering; leather bound; extra leather center band; brass lock and trimmings; two solid leather straps. A \$17.50 value at..... **\$14.75**

36-in. Enamel Duck Covered Trunk—flat top; fiber bound with fiber centerband; brass trimmings and brass lock; double covered top tray and extra dress tray. A \$22.50 value at..... **\$18.00**

32-inch Bureau Trunk—as conveniently arranged as a bureau; Canvas covered; has brass lock and brass plate; malleable steel trimmings. Always sold at \$13.00. As a leader we price them..... **\$10.98**

34-inch Bureau Trunk—best quality; canvas covered; brass "Excelsior" lock and heavy malleable steel trimmings; have three drawers and extra divided top tray and bottom space. A trunk worth \$22.00. Specially priced at..... **\$17.48**

Sale of Drug Sundries.

It is always well to have at hand some of the popular household remedies instead of having to call a doctor; and also every woman desires to have a good supply of toilet lotions. The following prices will interest you.

Beef, Iron and Wine—A nutritive, restorative and stimulating tonic of fresh lean beef, citrate of iron and a good grade of sherry wine; the same is also in combination with celery as a nerve tonic. Put up in pint bottles specially priced at..... **41c**

Dr. Koch's Cough Cure—an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness and similar affections of throat and lungs; safe, pleasant and efficient. Large size bottles specially priced at..... **21c**

"La Cigale" Face Cream—a delicate, pure and highly satisfactory toilet preparation which is applied with a soft sponge or soft piece of linen and rubbed into the skin until perfectly dry. The regular price is 50c. For this sale per bottle..... **39c**

Agua Barcelona—for whitening and softening the skin; eradicates pimples, freckles and all impurities from the face leaving it exceptionally fine and soft. Regular 35c bottle. Special Sale price..... **27c**

Hance's Cream—an excellent preparation for chapped hands, face and lips or for any roughness or abrasion of the skin. This lotion has a wide reputation in Los Angeles and is a strictly 35c preparation. Specially priced at..... **23c**

Cold Creams—As a special sale feature we will offer choice of Camphor Balm in porcelain jar with metal top for dry and sunburned skin; Almond Cream, porcelain jar with metal top, an elegant preparation for the complexion; and White Rose Cream in porcelain jar for sunburned, chapped and rough skin. All of them 25c preparations. For this sale, choice..... **18c**

The Hamburger Store

Rug Department.

During these departments we desire to close out all odd lots and broken lines of rug specially price them in order that they may be disposed of quickly. They are and as spring house cleaning time will soon be here, a rug here and there will be just the thing needed, and by purchasing now you save from 25 to 50 per cent you would pay in the regular way.

12-in Rep effect; 50 yards long; deep top and bottom; a lot of just
Sale..... **\$1.95**

Couch Covers—in Oriental designs; reversible. All of them patterns. Removal Sale..... **\$2.25**

Couch Covers—in Oriental designs; reversible. All of them patterns. Removal Sale..... **\$3.95**

Battenburg Lace—made of French net inserting and in either in white or in colors. Monday Sale..... **\$1.85**

\$12.00 Wool Pro Brussels Rugs—9x12 ft. These are sometimes called double-faced Brussels. They are the heaviest rug of their kind and are in several good colors and patterns. Removal Sale price..... **\$9.95**

\$2.00 Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers—perfectly reversible; are in all wanted Turkish colorings and patterns; 3 yds. long by 50 in. wide; neatly fringed all around. Removal price..... **\$1.39**

\$4.75 White Irish Point Lace—Curtains—full border; are 34 yards long by 54 inches wide; are a handsome well made curtain; serviceable for any room. Removable Sale price a pair..... **\$3.50**

59c Ruffled Swiss Curtains—white only; made with full ruffle all around and have taped edges. Removal Sale price per pair..... **39c**

\$12.00 Portieres—mercerized Tapestry, Oriental tapestry; and French Frou Frou. An exceptionally large assortment to select from; all reversible and are nicely fringed. Removal Sale price..... **\$7.95**

\$6.00 Portieres—heavy quality; Ottoman ribbed; choice line of patterns and colors; all raised effects both sides; fifteen styles to select from, fringed top and bottom. Removal Sale price..... **\$4.50**

\$2.50 Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains—with deep full ruffle, lace edge and lace inserting; very good for bedroom. Removal Sale price, per pair..... **\$1.50**

\$6.50 Real Battenburg Lace Curtains—made of finest Arabian net; striped inserting with hand made Arabian motifs; neatly trimmed with Battenburg edges. These are in white or Arabian colorings. Removal Sale price a pair..... **\$4.75**



Newest Kid Gloves at \$1.10.

Women's 2-clasp kid gloves; black, white and colors; cable sewed. Every pair warranted and fitted. Have three rows of embroidery on back and the clasps match gloves. Just received from the Custom House and introduced at, per pair..... **\$1.10**

Women's 50c Hosiery at 39c.

Allover lace lisle hose; plain black; made double sole, heel and toe. They are an exceptionally well wearing quality and are regular 50c values. Cleanup Sale price..... **39c**

\$6.50 and \$7.50 Cow-hide Suit Cases at \$4.98.

These are warranted cases with heavy solid leather corners; brass hinges; steel rim and frame and Irish linen lined; 22 and 24 inch sizes. Priced for Monday only, choice..... **\$4.98**

Children's Coats Half Price.

The materials are broadcloths, velvets and Boucle cloths elaborately trimmed with fur, applique and braids; sizes 2 to 6 years. Priced as follows—
\$2.50 coats reduced to..... **98c**
\$5.98 coats reduced to..... **\$2.98**
\$7.50 coats reduced to..... **\$3.98**

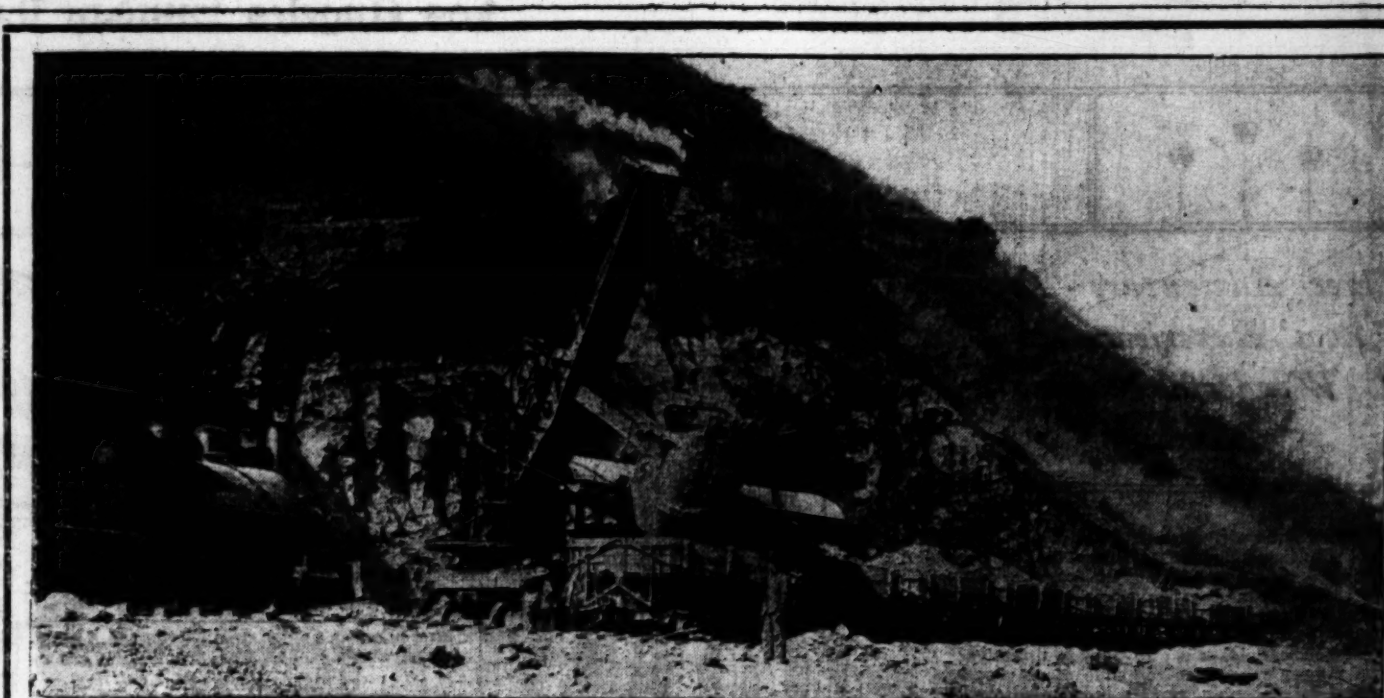
SAVINGS BANK
THE
ADATED, and the MAIN
quarters of the SECURITY
wood streets, where deposi
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writer, Jr., will be present to
SAVINGS BANK
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
\$500,000.00
\$9,250,000.00
accounts from \$1.00 Up
with safe and conservative
DIRECTORS:
AMAN Vice-Pres. W. D. LONGSTAY
HENDERSON HARRIS
HARRY W. O'MALLEY
BY EDWARD C. BUTLER.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES
OF MEXICO, Jan. 16.—Be
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(100 grammes), and that
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to be sent out in the
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age in Mexico is 12
(or 25 cents gold) per
grammes, that charge in
is per each pound or
in Mexico costs 10 cents
(or 25 cents gold).
of domestic mail
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and advantageous to
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of first-class mail, com
the parcels-post service.
of efficiency in
of the Post. During the
years the number of
the postal department has

Laund
St. Phones 1324.
ell and best of supplies

SAVINGS BANK
OLD MEXICO.
Republic's Superior
Arrangements.
and Sugar Cane Crops
Especially Good.
Other Enterprises.
BY EDWARD C. BUTLER.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES
OF MEXICO, Jan. 16.—Be
the United States is so big, and
people fancy it leads in ex
in every direction. But Mexi
leads the United States
and, among these, the first-class
service, the first-class
of letters, pay about the
of the United States, in gold,
equivalent to the 5
collected in Mexico upon
weight. But in Mexi
is more carefully
As a rule, in the United
not published list of
without house addresses
addresses, and people
at the general de
the hours are limited. In
is prepared, in alpha
of all letters deliv
are advertised in the
also in the frames
the central postoffice building
of the national palace, and
of 1 cent is made for each
advertising, which charge
only too glad to pay. The
at the postoffice also con
held for insufficient post
address. The adver
undelivered letters is done
the press and in the postoffice,
person can ascertain, on the
whether he has letters ar
him and can get them, on
with proper identification.
reaches letters insuffi
or wrongly directed,
of postage on second-class
is lighter in Mexico
United States. The Mexi
in the latter country this
covers only newspapers
Mexico it covers a
easier for primary and
distribution. Here the cost is
per each 100 grammes,
the cost is the same, or 1
per pound, and the cost is
forty less than in the
matter in both countries
is the same. Articles
money equivalents and
in force, the cost
Mexico. In the United
is 1 cent gold per each
(100 grammes), and that
1 cent silver per each 100
features of the Mexican
have sometimes tempted
of the publishers of ad
in the United States
seems an article of faith to
Such concerns seek
higher rate of postage in
by sending direct adver
to Mexico, wrapped for
to be sent out in the
mail. For instance, a New
issues a lot of 500,000 cop
advertising matter, ad
places in Latin America
in the States as well. If
New York, the postage is
to \$500. They are
to this city, ready rolled
and the express charges
are. The cost of the mail
is \$500. This would
convenient trick in postal
are it not that the in
used by taken betw
countries inhibits such a
provides that all such mat
equivalent of the
postal tariff, and in peo
at the practice they suffer
matter is also most fa
culated in this count
of samples. The Ameri
is 1 cent per each ounce
in Mexico 1 cent
each 100 grammes.
most excellent, and is
the diffi-cult matter.
Anyone in the United
to send small merchan
to Mexico, can do
and security. The present
the frontier customhouse,
is affixed to the docum
generally amounting
and the parcel in fact
the seal of the custom
reaching the party for
assigned just as it was
same rule applies to this
States. While the
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(or 25 cents gold) per
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features of positive
and foreign capital
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to 1876 to 5 cents as now
of first-class mail, com
the parcels-post service.
of efficiency in
of the Post. During the
years the number of
the postal department has

been doubled, and the appropriation
has been increased 100 per cent. since
1888.
In 1897 there were 1633 postoffices and
in 1902 about 3200. A dozen Wiscon
sin people who have been here for a
few days have departed for the lathu
of Tehuantepec to examine sug
and rubber, coffee and grain lands
in which they are interested. Their
holdings are in the Del Norte district
and the Trinidad Valley, and include
some 50,000 acres. The party em
braces ex-Gov. Edward Schofield of
Wisconsin and Mrs. Schofield, T. R.
Camp, a Milwaukee banker, ex-Chief
of Police of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Fish, wife of Secretary
Fish of the Badger Mexican Plantation
Company; Mrs. Hixen and Miss Helen
Lewis, daughters of M. Lewis of the
firm of Lewis & Mitchell, wagon mak
ers of Racine. The party were en
thusiastic concerning the change in
climatic conditions to which they have
been treated, for they left their homes
in the white North to find here sun
shine and out-of-door life, warm and
genial.
George A. Huntington, who for sev
eral years has been manager of the
Orizaba plant operated by the Com
pania Industrial de Orizaba, the larg
est cotton mill combination in the
country, has been appointed by Thomas
Branniff as general manager of the
company's mills, consisting of the
Cerritos near Orizaba, the San Lo
renzo at Nogales and the Rio Blanco
at Toluca, all in the state of Vera
Cruz, and all equipped by their Ameri
can owner, Mr. Branniff, with the most
modern machinery. The capital of
this great cotton-manufacturing com
pany is \$5,500,000. It is a close corpo
ration. The dividend for 1902 was 12
per cent.
Shipments of oranges to Philadelphia
commence next week from the State of
Jalisco, via the Mexican Central rail
way. The shipments will be made in
refrigerator cars, expressly prepared
for the trade. The crop of Jalisco yel
low promises to be the largest har
vested in that State, and all the fruit
is now free from the insects that in
fested the fruit two years ago.
James Maunier of Chiapas, repre
senting the Philadelphia Coffee Com
pany, who is the Grand, says the
coffee crop this winter on the Isthmus
was unusually large and will help Chi
apas to hold the record as the second
largest coffee-producing State in the
Mexican Union. He says that a large
number of Americans are investing in
the coffee business, but they are ham
pered by lack of labor and by inade
quate railroad facilities. When the Pan
American railroad is completed, plac
ing the State and linking it, not only
with the rest of the republic, but with
Guatemala as well, Chiapas will have
easy output to its astonishing agricul
tural production. As to mail facili
ties, they are woefully short. The Mexi
can government pays heavy revenue
to the steamship company and if the
mail were brought in that way it
would reach the planters in about five
days from the city of Vera Cruz, but
the postal officials at that port city
send it by horseback route, and it
takes from twenty-five to thirty days
to reach them. The government is be
ing memorialized for a betterment of
this condition. Besides coffee, sugar
and rubber, the planters in Chiapas
are now turning out fair quantities of
cacao.
The sugar cane in the famous Huast
eca region is exceptionally fine. This
season the first planting in some cases
has run eighteen feet in air and the
cane so thick that persons cannot pass
between the plants. This cane is
scarcely one year old and will soon be
ready for grinding.
Duncan Bannhart, the editor of the
La Onda Mexicana, the organ of the
Mexican Sugar Growers' Association,
goes this week to the States of Oaxaca
and Vera Cruz, to investigate sugar
conditions in that portion of the re
public and will join the Badger party
en route to the south.
Leo D. Sweet of Denver, who is here
with his family, at the Palace, is
representing the General Manifold
Company of Franklin, Pa., a concern
capitalized in \$4,000,000, and which is
engaged in the manufacture of print
ing and binding machinery. It is the
purpose of the company, if investiga
tions turn out favorably, to set up a
plant in this country for the manufac
ture of those specialties so much need
ed in Mexico. Printed blanks and forms
are used by the Mexican govern
ment and express offices, banks, etc.,
and are very expensive as compared
with prices in the United States. The
distinctive character of the manufac
ture, so scarce in this country except
in the largest stores and offices, will
be used by the concern.
George E. Watson of Duluth, Minn.,
who is here on a brief business trip,
will start for the Isthmus early next
week to inspect a timber tract. It is
stocked with cedar and native pine
and if it comes up to the representa
tion he will purchase it. He will then
start a box factory. Mr. Watson is a
member of the United Association of
Lumber Dealers and Montreal. He is
expected to make a direct trip to the
annual meeting of the association to
be held in Columbus, O., on Monday
next. He is expected to make a direct
trip to come down into Mexico on a
trip. The first for many of them. The route
will include Monterrey, Cuatitlan, Torreon,
Durango, the city of Vera Cruz and
probably other portions of Southern
Mexico. This will not be a Pullman
observation party or a dress suit party,
content to see Mexico from the
luxurious windows of Mexican trains
or while away their time in the old
beaten paths of tourists, but they will
visit the timber districts even if re
mote from the railroads, so as to see
the possibilities of Mexico not only
in cedar, pine and oak, but in the hard
woods which latter so plentifully
abound in Southern Mexico. Probably
fifty members of the association will
come, most of them with their families.
J. A. Cummings, a recent arrival in
Mexico, and who has been in the lum
ber business all his life, having oper
ated in Minnesota, Michigan, Washing
ton, Oregon and Montana, has come
here to engage for himself and associ
ates in that line of trade. He has
traveled over the republic, securing
options on timber tracts. He has signed
for 2,000,000 acres of Mexican forest
lands by option, awaiting the decision
of the Minnesota company with
which he has been associated for that
purpose. Should the company, upon his
representations, decide to enter the
Mexican field, they will put up mills
with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet of
lumber, and there is a lack even of
employed, making the largest lumber
company in the republic, whose oper
ations will only be approached by the
Compania Maderera Mexicana. The
American concern organized here by
the well-known American contractor,
John J. Molloy. There is a lack of
lack of lumber being manifested in the
United States. In spite of the forestry
laws, which that country has enacted,
which, by the way, has no forestry
laws, timber abounds in immense
quantities in the States of Vera Cruz,
Jalisco and there is a lack even of
now lumber is being shipped back into
Michigan, which was once one of the
greatest lumber States in the Ameri
can Union and there is a lack even of
building timber. The forests in Min
nesota are also falling, and naturally
the supply lessens while the natu
ral manifestation is an increase in
the price of lumber. The construction
as well as cabinet work.
On the other hand, Mexico possesses
practically unlimited supplies of cedar,
pine, oak, as well as mahogany and

other hard woods. So extensive are the
immense timber tracts, especially in
Guerrero and Southern Mexico, that
they have never been surveyed and
there is the same element of uncer
tainty as to extent of millions of acres
as prevails in Egypt for the establish
ment of the delta lands overflowed each
year by the Nile. Americans are, how
ever, surmounting all these obstacles
and are making the great timber tracts
of Mexico tributary to their genius and
that in sections of the country where
the naked timber will average 20,000
feet to the acre, with white oak trees
running nearly seventy feet to the
first limb. Tall oaks are found at alti
tudes from 8000 to 11,000 feet above sea
level, while along the lowlands among
the stifling tropics of Mexico are
found ebony mahogany, rosewood and
other precious woods for manufactur
ing purposes. There is as yet a pain
ful ignorance prevailing in the United
States as to the marvelous possibili
ties of this country, but Americans are
commencing to comprehend this coun
try in their outreaching through that
bold thought that has already pene
trated to every corner of the world in
quest of business opportunities.
Ten years ago the importations of
machinery by Mexico from the United
States amounted to \$1,500,000, while
during the past year, says the Mexican
Herald, the machinery imported
amounted to over \$7,000,000.
A. E. Croxton, a sugar expert who
has been visiting the plantations in the
republic, says, in the Mexican Herald
this morning: "The sugar business has
opened at Monterey with the promise
of a record-breaking season. The crop
this year is going to be very heavy.
The State of Vera Cruz will probably
be the heaviest producer of sugar with
Puebla a close second. The State of
Morelos will also contribute an unu
sual crop. Many of the plantations in
the State of Vera Cruz are producing
the best cane I have ever seen. Some of
the stalks exceed thirty feet in height.
As there is a large amount of Ameri
can capital going into the sugar in
dustry, the demand from the United
States for Mexican sugar will proba
bly increase."
The statement has been authorita
tively made that everything necessary
for man's use can be produced in
Mexico. Yet it is not generally known
that high-grade wines and brandies
are being manufactured here. There is,
however, a prejudice against the
native article, and the manufacturers
cover it with foreign labels in order
to sell at a good figure. The fact that
the article brings unusually good
prices proves its excellence, and some
time ago the Pan-American railway
wear off and the Mexicans will find
out that they are turning out as good
wines as anyone else. Though wines
are produced to considerable extent
in the States of Aguascalientes, San
Luis Potosi and Zacatecas as well
as in the Rio Grande Valley near El
Paso, still the region of greatest
abundance and best quality of the
grape is in Southern Coahuila. The
country north and west of Saltillo, in
cluding Parras, Jara, etc., is putting
in the market wines both white and
red, that compare most favorably with
the ordinary wines of Spain, France,
or California, and have one advantage
over them in that they are not treat
ed with salicylic acid or any of the
other preservatives so often used to
prevent the souring of the lighter
wines. The Hacienda de Carmen,
which has but a small vineyard, sells
annually wines and brandies to the
value of \$25,000 at the hacienda. The
proprietor of that place, which is sim
ply ideal, is replacing his vines with
the finer varieties of California and
Europe, which will still more en
hance his product, and the result
will probably be superior to the
wines of California, as the soil is
so kindlier and conditions prevail
in that northern portion of
Mexico that make possible the produc
tion of the finest grape wines in the
world. The grape lands par excellence
of Mexico lie along the 22nd degree of
latitude north, the same latitude that
pierces the famous grape lands of
Hebron in Palestine. In fact, as in
the Holy Land, in the times of the
people drank the unfermented juice of
the grape, which was very cheap and
palatable. It is thus consumed in the
Parras section of Coahuila today. The
mean annual temperature at Jerusa
lem is 65 degs. Fahr. the same tem
perature met among the vineyards of
Parras and among those of California
and Madeira. Something akin is the
marvelous agricultural capacity of
Mexico and Palestine. The Holy Land
has been known as an ocean of wheat
and corn, and the vineyards of Mexi
co have been open to the touch of
modern enterprise only one-tenth of
that time yet the outlook seems un
limited, and the soil, in places virgin
to a depth of thirty feet, defies all
artificial aids for centuries to come.



We want to tell you people who have been following each other like a flock of sheep, and talking nothing but "Southwest, Southwest," until you are mummified, that there is another part of Los Angeles besides the Southwest, and that is

Highland Park

Anita Terrace Tract

Mr. Huntington knows that. That is why he is rushing the building of another electric line to Highland Park, as shown in the illustration, right past our

Carl G. Packard

The prettiest subdivision in the City. 20 minutes from First street. High and healthy. Beautiful surroundings and carefully restricted.

Better take a run out to see this place I talk so much about. You will agree with me that I have not even begun to do the subject justice.

The Highland Park Real Estate Man. 5600 Pasadena Ave.

Important. How to get there. Until the new line is running, take a car on Main street, anywhere between First and Sixth streets, with sign on the front reading "Garvanza," or "Pasadena, via Garvanza and the Ostrich Farm." Get off at Ave. 56, in front of our office.

N. B. Do not take a "Short Line" car to Pasadena, or you will get lost.

He

has come and went, and now that we all know what we are, let us saw wood and prepare for the future. The EXAMPLE set is to surround ourselves with as much luxury as this world will afford. Does your bedding need rejuvenating? Is your furniture what it should be? Think it over and then call on

The Broadway Drapery and Furniture Co.

447 South Broadway

LIONEL H. MILLER, President.

Cia. Banquera y Fideicomisaria Mexicana de Prestamos e Inversiones S. A.
(The Mexican Banking, Trust, Loan and Investment Company, Limited.)

Capital \$250,000.00.

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PROMOTION AND FINANCING OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.
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THE COLONIZATION AND SALES OF PROPERTIES, City of Mexico Real Estate.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed in the SAVINGS BANK Department on all time deposits.
CO-OPERATION with leading Investment Brokers. We can place large sums of money on first mortgage securities at good interest.

Correspondence solicited. Code: FRANK BHAY.

A. J. PEELER, W. C. BRUCE, Joint Mgrs.

Open for Business - - - - - December 1st, 1903.

MATTRESSES AT WHOLESALE

40 lb. Hair Mattress, regular \$15.00, for \$10.00
30 lb. pure Silk Floss, regular \$12.00, for \$7.75

BOSTON BEDDING CO.

524 S. Broadway

Buy Your.....

Grass and Iron Beds.

wife, C. J. Jewell and family, Felix Santillan and wife, G. Mead, C. M. McKay, J. G. McDonald, San Francisco; Mrs. Kate Hermyton, Fresno; Mrs. Rinehart, Redlands; D. M. Cab and wife, H. H. Eys and wife, J. L. Davis, Lucile P. White, Mitchell G. French, Los Angeles. Mr. French will remain in Mexico some months and will spend part of the time in the State of Vera Cruz, looking after business interests.

The Woman Station Master.

Mrs. Merwood occupies a unique position among women workers. The fact that she has been known to the late Queen Victoria, since the college for naval cadets was established in Osborne, Mrs. Merwood's work has very largely increased.—London Sketch.

way work, particularly in its higher grades, was a field in which women could successfully compete with men. Yet for more than a decade now Mrs. Merwood has successfully filled the position of station master at Whippingham, the pretty little wayside station on the Isle of Wight Railway, that lies between Newport and Cowes. Mrs. Merwood is not only station master, but booking clerk, porter, gatekeeper, collector and signaller as well, and does much toward keeping trim and neat the pretty station garden. She is well known to the late Queen Victoria. Since the college for naval cadets was established in Osborne, Mrs. Merwood's work has very largely increased.—London Sketch.

TEN DAYS' FREE TREATMENT OFFERED MEN.

Great Parisian Method That Cures Weakness, Varicocels, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Irritation and Enlargement of the Gland, Bladder and Urinary Disorders. Without Taking Medicine into the Stomach and in Their Own Home. It will be Sent Every Mar Absolutely Free.

By a wonderful method successfully used for ten years in France, and now for the first time introduced into America, it is possible to cure the most stubborn cases of the above named ailments without taking any medicine into the stomach, and in their own home.

It's the uncomfom last this shoe is moulded on that gives the graceful lines. It's the freedom they give the foot and the support they give the instep that gives a graceful poise and carriage to women who wear

Radcliffe

\$2.50
Shoes for Women

Made in many shapes, styles and materials. You save a dollar on every pair—look at the sole and you will see it. Come in the store and examine them.

For resoling and preserving shoes use Radcliffe's Shoe Polish. It is the only shoe polish that does not stain the leather, and it keeps the shoes soft and pliable.

Shrader's Shoe Store
402 S. Broadway
THE RADCLIFFE SHOE CO.
Dept. 42, Boston, Mass.

It's the uncomfom last this shoe is moulded on that gives the graceful lines. It's the freedom they give the foot and the support they give the instep that gives a graceful poise and carriage to women who wear

THE PARIS MEDICATED CRYOLIN.
PLEASANT, SOOTHING AND HEALING.

prove that it will do this they offer a full Ten Days' Trial Treatment absolutely free to every man sending name and address to Dr. Stevens & Co., Box 125, Columbus, Ohio. The treatment is free. You apply it locally to the seat of the trouble, and it quickly sends its way to the desired spot, enlarging the muscles, increasing the nerve force, and giving the necessary vitamins and energy to the world of cells that make up the body. It is a wonderful quick time. In your own home, just vitality, emaciation, premature, varicocels, stricture, urinary irritation, enlargement of the gland, and bladder and urinary disorders of men. It is the only method known to science that works electrically the body, rest wasting disease, creates new vitality, and gives the necessary vitamins and energy to the world of cells that make up the body. It is a wonderful quick time. 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GOOD STORIES FOR CHILDREN--By Walt McDougall

Three Adventure-Loving Boys' Experiences in a Wonderful Floating Restaurant

THREE boys lived in a small village called Puckatoo, which was upon the banks of the river Osee and not far from the ocean. In fact, the boys very frequently walked to the seashore to bathe, and often sailed their boats out upon the heaving bosom of the deep, for they were all good sailors, as is everybody in Puckatoo.

The village was a rambling line of old houses, gray and storm-beaten, along a broad road shaded by tall elms; and all its people also looked weather-worn and gnarled like the old twisted cedars on the beach. They all went about slowly and rather listlessly, as almost all seashore people do, seemingly waiting forever for the tide to rise or fall before they can do anything and watching the sky and the wind constantly. The babies play at sailing boats in the mill-stream, the boys are always around the water, and all of them become good sailors before they are through going to school. Even the girls can manage oars or sails often as well as the boys.

The boys about whom I am going to tell you were Izzy and Peter Hughes and Randolph Holmes, and they were perhaps fonder of the water than any lads in that village of seafarers and boatmen. It has even been whispered that all of them once played hokey to go sailing, but I can't see how boys who had so much of that sport would play hokey to procure it.

"This is a dull old hole of a place!" said Izzy one day, as they sat on the old wharf fishing for porgies in the shallow water.

"That's so," added Randolph, yawning, for the fish were not biting fast.

"Nothing ever happens! Why, we don't hardly have any visitors, even in summer. I wish we lived where they did things, or where we could see the railroad trains go scotching past, and where they had circuses and Punch and Judy shows every day."

"Even the fish are so lazy 'round here that they won't bite unless you just drop the clam into their mouths," declared Izzy.

"I do wish something would happen," said Peter. "Even a thunderstorm would make things lively."

Next morning the village was awakened by a furious wind, and all of the very oldest inhabitants came out and walked about, declaring that a gale was never felt before. By noon they decided that a genuine hurricane was upon them, and when the trees began to be lashed madly about and then crash over, overturning their roots in the air; when roofs began to sail out over the river, when the frailer houses went toppling into heaps of kindling-wood, aloops and schooners began to part their cables and shoot away, smashing into each other and then dash upon the shores in wreckage, all were sure that it truly was a real tornado.

Then when the water, as the tide came in, began to be driven by the gale over the meadows and into the streets, higher by far than it had ever come before, the fear became terror, for now night was coming and no one knew what might happen. Little by little the tide rose until the water was in the houses, and then the waves began to undermine the old stone foundations, built many years before. Soon even the firmest houses began to topple over with startling crashes and to slide away in ruins.

Izzy Hughes had run out of school early in the afternoon, declaring that he was needed at home, and a little later the teacher dismissed them all, as he was becoming alarmed; but Izzy had gotten out his boat, and as the water rose he rose with it, until he rowed right up Main street to his home. There the other boys came, and when the water reached the window sills they bade Grandpa Hughes, with whom the boys lived, to jump into the boat and he rowed across the river by them, although the wind lashed the water into froth around them.

But they reached the high ground, where Aunt Ann Meader lived, safely, in a very short time. Grandpa insisted upon the boys staying there with him, but Izzy declared that they must go back to help others, for they were better boatmen, he said, than many in the village, and there was work to do.

Returning was not as easy a matter as coming. In a few minutes they found that they could make no headway whatever against the fury of the hurricane, but were being carried down stream very swiftly in spite of all their efforts. The air was filled with fragments of houses; shingles, fence-rails, shutters, tree-branches, pieces of boats, leaves; everything, in fact, blowing along in a cloud from shore, and not only blinding them but scaring them half to death.

At any moment the boat might be sunk by one of the heavy pieces of wood that were hurled along like straws. Izzy shouted to pull for the shore, but his voice sounded like a whisper. They turned the boat and then a strange thing happened. The gale ceased suddenly and the air was completely calm. They began to row again for the village, but when in the middle of the stream the wind came roaring from the opposite direction quite as freely as before, and the little craft was hurled along down stream like a bullet from a gun.

It came now from the west, carrying in its claws all that it had torn away on its eastward rush; roofs, sheds, barns, houses, steeples, everything; sweeping it all out to sea. The boys could not see the shore as they rushed along, nor move the boat an inch toward it. In less than a half hour they were out in the bay and seeing their last of Puckatoo for many months, for the gale swept them madly on until they were far out upon the ocean. The wind seemed to hush the sea, for the waves were leveled almost entirely, and the boat whizzed along in a mass of foam, surrounded by wreckage that threatened to crush her every instant; but as she went faster than the floating mass of houses and trees she soon distanced them and was clear of danger. Darkness came.

The roaring wind carried them along all night, each moment expecting disaster, but when daylight arrived they were still afloat and the boat unhurt, and by noon the wind had died away and the sea was calm.

Not far off they saw a big house standing out of the sea, as if on land, and they rowed to it. Over its side was this sign in large letters:

O'GEOGHAN'S PALACE RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.



THEY GAVE A PIE TO EACH SAVAGE

A broad porch served them as a wharf, and they landed. Entering the restaurant they found it absolutely deserted, although many of the tables were set as if expecting customers, and they inspected the whole building without finding a soul.

"Well!" cried Izzy. "We are in luck, anyway. There's food enough here for a whole town, and look at all the pies!"

"Gee!" cried Randolph. "We can't eat them in a year!"

"But we can get away with a few, at any rate," said Peter, seizing one and biting into it. "Mince, too, by crickey!"

They all attacked the pies and made a meal, after which they inspected the building like sailors to see if it was sound and seaworthy, and finding it well built they concluded to remain in their refuge, so the boat was tied to the porch railing. The amount of food that was in O'GEOGHAN'S restaurant, which had probably been carried away by the flood from some large town, was simply amazing. There were so many pies that one couldn't count them, chops, steaks, cakes, doughnuts by the barrel, as well as all sorts of other dainties far beyond description. Eggs, flour, butter, lard, bacon, ham, everything that one could find in a restaurant was there in profusion, and the boys were really sorry for O'GEOGHAN.

To think of a man losing all that food touched them deeply, but they were not going to allow it to be wasted, but they were sure. After awhile, as there was nothing else to do, they ate another meal, only this time they sampled all manner of dainties instead of confining themselves to pies.

"I hope the house holds out," said Peter. "It would be a pity if a storm should come up and wreck her."

"A house that could go through what she has ought to last forever," remarked Izzy. "That was an awful test. I guess we're safer here than anywhere else. She rides like a ship."

"It's the awful lot of barrels of flour, pork and such things in the cellar," said Randolph. "That keeps her stiff. The cellar is all braced with great timbers, and so solidly cemented that the water can't get through."

"All the same I'll sleep up stairs," said Peter. "It might get soaked and drop off with all that load."

"I think it would be well to bring everything up on this floor," said Izzy, "so as to guard against that happening."

So for several days, as they drifted along southward, they busied themselves hauling up the barrels of provisions to the main floor, piling all the little tables on the porch for firewood. They cooked in the big kitchen and ate in the front. As they were gradually wafted into the warm tropic seas the enormous ice-chest came in very handy, for it was filled to the top. They made ice cream daily, lemonade flowed as freely as water, and nothing was left unsampled, for they found a cook-book on board of their strange craft, which taught them how to cook what they knew nothing about, and so they soon became skillful in concocting all sorts of dainty dishes. Life was simply grand.

All day long they sailed, eating four and sometimes five meals daily, catching bonitos and mackerel from the porch and reading to each other out of the cook-book to create a more ravenous appetite.

At night they slept on the third story, or deck, as they called it, with the gentle breeze blowing across them, and they laughed when they thought of the Puckatoo mosquitoes that were pestering the folks at home; that is, if anything were now left of Puckatoo, which town they had last seen being blown out to sea.

Each day one cooked while the others sat around and criticized the cooking and promised something grander for the morrow, and you may be sure some very wonderful dishes came of this method. Omelettes mixed with pickles, ham and currant-jelly, cheese and cornstarch, scrambled eggs with mushrooms, ginger and baked beans, mush and olive oil, cabbage with hot mince meat and many other curious dishes, all of which was eaten and pronounced great by these healthy lads.

Sometimes they would wake up in the night with a start thinking that they had been hailed by a ship, and at all times the horrible fear that at

any moment a vessel might appear and they would be rescued, haunted them like a specter; rescued, perhaps, long before one half of the food had been eaten. It was this dread probability that caused them to eat four or five meals a day, for they desired to make the best of a good thing that might not last many days; but no ship appeared as they drifted along, league after league, until they were far out of the track of all vessels.

Then, one morning, they awoke to find themselves nearing a wooded island, an island covered with tall palms, and as they slowly neared it they saw many dark forms hurrying down to the white beach, savages surely, but all apparently friendly, for they called out in welcoming tones to the boys, waving flowers and palm-branches as a sign of peace. The tide was high and the restaurant-ship floated into the mouth of a wide stream, until at last it touched the bank, when all the natives broke into a glad song of welcome and then fell upon their knees before the white-faced strangers.

These were the first whites the savage Torians had ever seen, as the Island of Torii lies far out of the way of ships, even whalers rarely approaching it; for it lay always been considered as uninhabited, and therefore the natives were not only pleased but astonished.

They thought the white boys were three of their heads; who had come to visit them in this big house-ship from their heaven far away, and although they could not tell them this, the boys understood from the humble and prayerful attitudes of the dark savages just what they thought.

"Gee!" whispered Peter. "They'll be bringing us presents next, I'll bet!"

"Sure!" exclaimed Izzy. "They think we're idols come to call on them!"

Now it happened that these natives did not pray to idols, but, strangely enough, they believed in white gods who dwelt on a distant island too far away to reach by canoe or swimming, and therefore it was very natural that they should mistake the first whites they saw for their gods, just as the Mexicans mistook the first Spaniards for their deities when they landed from their ships.

Bowing humbly before them came the Chief Rutabaga, a giant in size, but much afraid of coming too near. He did not dare to step upon the porch, but he humbly offered Izzy, who was the oldest lad, a big bunch of ripe bananas, which caused a keen thrill of delight to pass through each boy, for they had never eaten real ripe bananas, perhaps the most delicious of all fruits. Izzy took them, and thanked the savage with a smile, which was reflected upon every bronze face around them, and then they all sang another song. "Give them some mince pie!" whispered Randolph. "That will make 'em think more of us than ever!"

"That's a good idea!" said Izzy, and forthwith he handed the Chief Rutabaga a large pie, which, by that instinct which is planted in even a savage, to recognize the nicest things in all the world, he began to eat, first somewhat hesitatingly, and then, in another moment, with great eagerness and delight.

As he ate, all the others eyed him enviously, whereupon Izzy passed out a pie to each. Then they were certain, of course, that their gods had come. They ate the pies in a twinkling and made eyes at the doorway from whence they had come, but as Izzy realized that they were not accustomed to such dainties and might injure their insides by too much gourmandizing, he shook his head.

Soon the natives went away to gather more ripe bananas to tempt the lads, and they were left to themselves. They were somewhat dubious as to the character of the savages, for many of them looked fierce and warlike, but, as Izzy said, they were ashore and couldn't get off until he tide rose again, so they made the best of the situation.

When, after an hour, the chief returned with some medicine men or priests, and made them a long speech of which they didn't understand one word, but which from his kindly face they concluded was one of welcome; and after he had presented them with many more bananas, as well as other fruits, strange but delicious, they concluded that they would be safe in remaining there. More pies were distributed, and it was quite plain that

the hearts of the medicine men were instantly gained, for they danced with joy and smacked their lips quite as white people might have done.

Now began another delightful existence for the castaways. The natives vied with each other to show their affection for them, and their appreciation of pie and doughnuts, cakes and pickles, for these poor untutored people have neither cook-books, stoves nor food to cook; nothing but delicious fruits and now and then a bird shot with a bow and arrow or speared as it alighted on a branch, and generally eaten raw, feathers and all at once.

Of course, they had fish also, but they had grown terribly tired of fish long ago and rarely ate them. After a while, when the boys found how easy it was to walk along and gather all the tempting fruit, they began to be a little less generous with their pies and doughnuts, and then the natives, yearning more than ever for the toothsome dainties, began to cast about to find other means of obtaining them.

As Izzy was a very clever boy he managed in a few days to learn many words in the Torian language from Chief Rutabaga, so that he could talk with him by the hour even if neither of them understood much of the conversation, and thus he came to learn that pearls as big as hickory nuts, which are almost beyond all price, were very common indeed on the island, and everybody had a handful, and that gold dust was used as insect powder. One might obtain a peck measure full of gold dust by washing the sand for a week, he was told, and thus he determined to make the natives earn their pie.

There were many curious customs in Torii, as the boys found when they learned the language, which took them some months, during which time they baked pies, cakes and doughnuts constantly, but of course kept the process hidden from prying eyes. The natives had a habit of giving to each other anything that was asked for, so that nobody really could keep anything for himself more than perhaps one day, food, of course, excepted, for that was always eaten as soon as anybody could get it. Thus a small looking glass, given to Rutabaga, was owned again and again by each man and woman in the tribe, as one only had to hint that he wanted it to possess it at once.

The women were not allowed to walk on the path when a man was on it, nor wash in the same stream, nor enter the temple, nor eat certain fruit, before the boys came, but they soon altered all these rules and served the ladies first, which disgusted the priests especially, for they saw in such disregard of old laws the downfall of all their powers. But the women were delighted, and wore garlands of beautiful flowers for the boys every day. Girl babies, too, were nearly always thrown into the sea to the sharks, before the lads arrived, as they were of no use as soldiers or priests, and that the lads also stopped at once.

Rutabaga, who learned English so rapidly as to astonish Izzy, said that he was greatly pleased with the new rules, and wished they would try to change another one, which, strange to say, allowed the girls to "pop the question," or ask the men to marry them. This, he said, was very annoying, for if a man refused a girl's request to marry her he was quite likely to be severely clubbed by all her relations. As he was chief, he had not yet been asked by a girl, but he knew that one dark damsel named Maimie had long since fixed her dark eye on him and marked him for her own. As he wished to be a bachelor, he dreaded the day when he would have to refuse her, for even if he were chief he would come in for a good, stiff clubbing at the hands of Maimie's relations, who were very numerous, indeed.

"This is a very foolish privilege that the women possess, this right to propose to men," said he, "and it ought to be abolished at once. All of the men would consent to it if they were asked to. I am sure. At any rate, you might make a new rule that the clubs must be merely imitation clubs, stuffed with feathers or hair. That would help some."

Izzy was naturally sorry for Rutabaga, and promised to do all that he could to assist him in evading Maimie, and also in altering such a fool law. "Think of it," said he to Randolph. "Imagine such a thing in Puckatoo! Think of Sally Webster just

How They Won the Hearts of Savages With Good Home-Made Pies and Doughnuts

simply having to ask a feller to marry her and she sicken' her uncles, nine of 'em, on him if he refused, and yet that's what would happen first thing."

"Why, a boy would be afraid to grow up wouldn't he?" echoed Peter Hughes, who hated girls intensely. "Me to the woods if they had any such law home."

As time went on they found that among the people of Torii two parties had arisen. One side was wildly devoted to pie of all kinds, while the other was firmly attached to doughnuts. This battle was at first the smaller party, but its numbers increased, slowly at first and then very rapidly, for somehow the priests favored the doughnut and frowned even upon mince pie. Little by little the pie worshippers fell away in numbers, and the doughnut eaters could do to furnish doughnuts, and yet they were so busy that they paid no attention to the fact, but one day Rutabaga, who held to his first love, said:

"Things are getting serious. The priests are complaining that the people no longer dare do anything but pie and doughnuts, especially mince pies, and they have arranged to stem this attention to something else."

"What is that?" asked Izzy.

"My marriage. Maimie has been told to come me down at once and get the matter decided for me, and then there will be doings, dancing, and if I say yes there will be merry-making on the beach, and if I say no it will still be merry for me, except poor Rutabaga! For me it will be a blue mark for many days, perhaps an open wound to the teeth missing, also!"

"Something will have to be done at once," Randolph, suddenly appearing. "For what's all gone! Not another barrel left!"

"This is terrible!" cried Izzy. "What's done. We are ruined!"

"You must leave here at once!" said Randolph. "and I will go with you!"

"We can't move the restaurant!" replied Izzy. "She has sunk down into the sand so we can't move her budge her but a foot. She's choked for good!"

"We will make a flood!" declared Randolph. "Up in the mountains, where the stream runs, a lake that is dammed with two great flat rocks, we can move those rocks the flood will pour over and sweep her out, and as you are mighty gods you can move the rocks."

"Well, we just can!" said Izzy with a cake which amazed his companions. "There's a bag of powder in the attic and we will put it in the rocks and blast them! See! Easy as blowing a candle out!"

"But who'll set the blast off?" asked Randolph.

"Rutabaga can do that," said Izzy, and he went for the powder.

They carried it up to the mountain top, where they placed the keg beneath the largest rock, and fastened a fuse made of cotton filled with powder in the bung-hole, after which they slipped down almost on the restaurant porch, and struck the match and set off the fireworks. The came down like a hurricane through the pines, and the four had been seen by the natives, who suspected something uncanny, and they set the natives mad by telling them that they were about to leave them, although, of course, they suspected the truth, and before the boys were ready to punish them for daring to go and deprive them of their beloved doughnuts, and all the lads ready because they had all spent their last pearl for the dainties and had to go seek more in order to continue their life.

Maimie and her relations were foremost in demanding revenge, for they were almost certain the chief would refuse the dark beauty, as he repeatedly said that he was a natural-born bachelor.

So they began to wrangle among themselves, to what punishment they would deal out to the white lads and the chief, and soon the noise arose as to who should have all the doughnuts the restaurant afterward, so that at last they imagined the restaurant was simply filled with ready-made delicacies and all they had to do was to take them.

The priest finally quieted the disorder by telling them that all should be evenly divided among the people and ordering them to attack the restaurant at once. They all moved in a body toward the restaurant, and the first teacher of this school, who was a very old man, and all were taught in what the key blew up with a noise like thunder, scattering the natives into fits. Rutabaga included, and while they were hiding in the bushes from the mountain god down came the water in a new stream, overflowing the banks of the stream and in a moment it struck O'GEOGHAN'S restaurant and tore it from its bed of sand. Out from the mouth of the stream it swept and into the sea. Then all of the people of Torii raised their voices in weeping, recalling them when too late, as they saw all their lovely dainties vanishing forever.

Nevertheless they were to feast on hot crullers, pies, cookies and pickles; moreover to know the bliss of crunching a crisp mince pie between their eager teeth or smack their lips over a cream puff, and it served them just right!

The restaurant was hardly afloat before Peter noticed that Rutabaga had hitched his big canoe behind and now they all got into her and towed the house toward the east, where the chief said an island, upon which they could live undisturbed, but before they reached it they were sighted by ship Nanny Goat and taken off by Captain Barrett. It was time, too, for they had eaten nearly all the really good stuff and would have had to come down to cheese and crackers, had they had to come down to cheese and crackers, but Rutabaga came home with them, but, instead of living with them in the magnificent palace which they built with their wealth, he preferred to become head waiter in an Atlantic City because there, he said, he could have mince every blessed day, and what more could a want?

So there he is still.

WALT McDUGALL

LAST OF OLD LANDMARKS.

Speculators Get Home of the Banbury Twins.

Was Pasadena's First Public Schoolhouse.

Huge Cherimoya and Sweet Lemon Trees Doomed.

One by one the old landmarks of Pasadena are disappearing. The old houses are being eliminated without a protest, to be replaced by the modern, the spick and span and the glaringly new.

Here and there, however, there remain some things to remind one of

the old landmarks of Pasadena.

The old landmarks of Pasadena are disappearing. The old houses are being eliminated without a protest, to be replaced by the modern, the spick and span and the glaringly new.

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**Won the Hearts
With Good
Made Pies and
Doughnuts**

a feller to marry her and then
of 'em, on him if he refused,
would happen first thing.

Peter Hughes, who hated girls
in woods if they had any such

they found that among the peo-
ties had arisen. One side was
of all kinds, while the other
to doughnuts. This letter was
party, but its members in-
st and then very rapidly, for
a favored the doughnut and
mince pie. Little by little the
way in numbers, and the boys
to furnish doughnuts, and
y that they paid little situ-
one day Rutabaga, who still
said:

ing serious. The girls are
people no longer think of any
doughnuts, especially those
arranged to attract their at-
tention.

maime has been told to change
get the matter settled, you
it be doing, either way, for
merry-making on the ground
it will be merry for them.

For me it will be black and
days, perhaps an eye or two
have to be done at once," said
appearing. "For the barrel left!"

"cried Izzy. "What is it
here at once!" said Rutabaga.
the restaurant!" replied Peter,
into the sand so deep that
her but a flood. She said
a flood!" declared the girl,
where the stream began to
with two great flat rocks. It
backs the flood will pour down
and as you are mighty wise
the rocks."

"I said Izzy with a calm ex-
pressions. "There's a big hole
and we will put it under the
See! Easy as walking!"
a blast off!" asked Rutabaga.
that," said Izzy, and then
up to the mountain top
leg beneath the largest rock
made of cotton filled with
after which they showed
telling him to run like a steam
watched them until he was
restaurant porch, where
set off the fireworks, which
began through the palms.
in seen by the native prin-
ing uncaun, and they
telling them that they
though, of course, they
and before the boys return-
up all the people were
for daring to go any
beloved doughnuts and
because they had all of them
for the dainties and
in order to continue feast-
elations were foremost in
they were almost certain that
the dark beauty, as he had
was a natural-born beauty.

verangle among themselves
they would deal out to them
chief, and soon the quarrel
I have all the doughnuts be-
ishing down the hill. The
a noise like thunder, sear-
Rutabaga included, and while
the bushes from the an-
me the water in a wave from
the banks of the stream and
O'Geoghan's Restaurant and
sand. Out from the mouth
and into the sea. Then all
raised their voices in weep-
en too late, as they saw all
vanishing forever.

ney to feast on hot crullers
nevermore to know their
tip mines pie between their
lips over a cream puff
right!

he hardly afloat before Peter
had hitched his big canoe
got into the chief said
where they could live undisturbed
it they were sighted by
taken off by Captain Dan-
too, for they had eaten
wood stuff and would
to cheese and crackers.
one with them, but, in-
the magnificent palace
in an Atlantic City hotel
he could have mince
what more could a man

WALT McDUGALL

AST OF OLD LANDMARKS.

ulators Get Home of the
Banbury Twins.

Pasadena's First Public
Schoolhouse.

Cherimoya and Sweet
Lemon Trees Doomed.

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are disappearing. The old
are being eliminated without a
to be replaced by the modern,
and span and the glaringly
and there, however, there re-
some things to remind one of

but have marked individuality. They
are pale green in color and show
closely adhering scales suggestive
of the green pine cone, but their interior
is full, or will be in a few weeks, of a
sweet, custard-like substance very
palatable to those who like it. Sweet
lemons are also grown here—a most
unusual fruit combining all the sweet-
ness of a Mediterranean Sweet and the
flavor of the lemon. The red skin of the
persimmon gives a bright bit of color
here contrasting esthetically with the
yellows and oranges.

OLD-FASHIONED GRAPE ARBOR.
Following the footpath one comes to
the old wooden grape arbor, which in
modern parlance might figure as the
"pergola," and here—the view!
Down the gray slope silvied with
olive trees stretch the low-lying
acres of the old home place, arroyo-
ward. Over the intersecting roads the
eye passes a sweep of canon to the
heights beyond; broad expanse
reaching far away over the hills to
Eagle Rock, which looms up in the
distance. To the north are the moun-
tains, the green of the foothills merg-
ing into their dim overlying purple
shadows.

Later-day enterprise has destroyed
all the old-time charm of this great
eighteen-acre home place at its front-
age. That has gone to furnish sites
for palatial residences all along the
great fashionable boulevard. Today,
the old landmarks are disappearing.

The old landmarks are disappearing.
The old landmarks are disappearing.
The old landmarks are disappearing.



in her beginnings, to recall
the most delightful memories her
many days, but the march of
the sweeping toward the last
and it is only a question of a
months, or at most years, when
these old landmarks stand
ing these old landmarks stand
ing these old landmarks stand

It is further noteworthy as
in which the first public
in Pasadena was established,
and two pupils in the
day of its opening—two lit-
le brown ginghams and slat-
ters, below which fat, pigtail
hanging stiffly. They were the
children of James Banbury and
his wife, known as
Banbury twins. Sweet-faced
Clapp, young, slim and dainty,
a first teacher of this school,
was in numbers to thirty
and all were taught in what
was his bedroom in the house of
app on South Orange Grove

stands today as it was
years ago. It was then an
office, with its two stories,
verandas, glistening with
white paint at the end
of a driveway lined with
mange trees.

A FASCINATING INTERIOR.
The interior of the house is so quaint
and "old-timey" as to be charming to
those who love old things. Its nar-
row New England hallway, its prim
"best parlor" hung with old family
portraits in oval, black walnut
slate-covered bookcases, half devoted
to rare china and curios from all
lands, its great sunny living room
in which the members of the house-
hold congregated; its spare bedrooms

its orange groves cut out, dead or dy-
ing. It is a dreary waste, showing
nothing but dusty stubble where do-
zens of fifty tents give shelter to plant
laborers working on the road. Horses
are tethered here and stable lites
fustlers in the passing breeze, but the
old homestead has still its screen of
forest and orchard growth which shuts
it off from the dust and turmoil of
"street improvement."

THE GARDEN OF DREAMS.
Then, too, there are the great palms
in which the white owls build their
nests; the quiet grove where the rob-
ber bees hum and the birds carol as
joyful as they did in the late seven-
ties. And above all it has its tradi-
tions and memories, its magnificent
view at the back door which no man
can take away and which time cannot
change. It has here, also, an outlet
to a private drive—Huntington Way—
named in honor of Mr. Clapp's mother.
This leads into the arroyo toward the
San Rafael ranchero.

On the rustic seat, propped between
two old eucalyptus trees, one can sit
and watch the sunset and dream of
the days when these stately giants,
now fourteen feet in circumference,
were set out, then just eight inches
high. That was a quarter of a cen-
tury ago, and now their ghostly arms
seem to almost pierce heaven's blue,
and their millions of brown, scythe-
shaped leaves form a thick carpet
moulding at one's feet.

Mr. Clapp—now celebrating his
eightieth birthday—came to Pasadena
with the Indiana colonists. He was
also a California pioneer, a native of
Massachusetts. Already he realizes
that the day of the old Clapp place is
passing; dear as it all is to him—this
old landmark must give place to
something grander but lacking the
tender associations which be-
long to an old homestead. It is now
the only old-time house left on the
fashionable residence avenue of Pas-
adena, and since 250 feet of its front
yard have been jugged off, it can
scarcely be said to be on South Orange
Grove avenue.

forty years ago the farmers owned
65 per cent.
A new line of Italian steamers run-
ning to China receives a subsidy of
\$913,000.
Pneumonia doesn't work well with
the drinkers. It kills 70 per cent. of
its alcoholic victims and is quite re-
lentless in its non-alcoholic victims.

In Italy there are 172,000 skilled
workers engaged in the manufacture
of silk. In 1902, 300,000 of her people
emigrated. More than 3,000,000 of her
people have left their country during
the last ten years, yet there is a
gradual increase of population.
The people of the United States eat
up 150,000,000 which means 25 per
cent. a year, and there are nearly 5000 fac-
tories making it, with a capital of \$39-
000,000.

There are 129 slate, 84 marble and
205 clay quarries in this country, and
the value of their combined products
is \$15,000,000.
We export nearly 200,000 pairs of
shoes to Germany, worth \$37,000.
In 1893 we sent her 505 pairs, worth
\$1,000.
Our imports for 1903 equal \$1,000-
000,000; our exports, \$1,450,000,000.
In 1903 they respectively, \$285,000-
000 and \$567,000,000. Our domestic com-
merce runs to \$20,000,000,000 annually.
The domestic lake traffic for 1903
equalled \$2,200,148 tons.

For the year 1903 there were listed
on the New York Stock Exchange
\$500,000,000 of bonds, and \$421,000,000
of stock; in 1901 the listings aggregated
\$2,665,000.
The grain crops of the world for
1902 were: Wheat, 2,124,422,000 bush-
els, with Europe leading as a con-
tinent but the United States leading
as a country with 670,000,000 bushels,
and Russia a close second with 640-
000,000; corn, 2,738,909,000 bushels, with
North America leading; oats, 3,561-
041,000; with Europe leading; rye, 1-
678,714 bushels, Europe leading, and
barley, 17,566,000 bushels, Europe
again leading.

We have eaten up \$8,000,000,000 worth
of food this last year.
During the last twenty years or so
South Africa has given something like
\$414,000,000 worth of rough diamonds.
These are worth just twice as much
when cut, and represent about 35 per
cent. of the diamond find of the
world.
Our dairy products amount to \$473-
000,000 per year, over \$100,000,000 more
than either the cotton or wheat crop
value.

Our internal revenue amounts to
\$230,000,000 a year. It is about \$40-
000,000 less than last year, owing to
reduction in taxes.
There are over 6000 banking offices
in Great Britain, with a capital of
\$700,000,000, and deposits of \$5,000-
000,000. There is also \$1,000,000,000 on
deposit in the postoffice savings
banks.

THE GARDEN OF DREAMS.
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in which the white owls build their
nests; the quiet grove where the rob-
ber bees hum and the birds carol as
joyful as they did in the late seven-
ties. And above all it has its tradi-
tions and memories, its magnificent
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This leads into the arroyo toward the
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000,000 per year, over \$100,000,000 more
than either the cotton or wheat crop
value.

ORANGE MEN IN HOT FIGHT.

Dual Auctions in New York
Cause Low Prices.

Agency and "Independents"
Knifing Each Other.

Growers May be Forced to
Take a Hand.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Dual orange
auctions are disturbing the trade and
forcing prices unnecessarily low. The
struggle between the agency and the
so-called "independents" is becoming
a costly affair and unless growers
bring their influence to bear to stop
the quarrel, prices lower than neces-
sary will prevail all the season. This is
the opinion of many leading brokers
and dealers in this market, who hope
something can be done to prevent the
present unbusinesslike methods of sell-
ing the fruit.

The extent and value of the New
York market is fully appreciated by
growers, but there are jealousies
among sellers which are costing grow-
ers and the whole State of California
much money.
Trouble began when the Erie Rail-
road Company issued an order that the
auctioneer having little or no trouble
of fruit on the pier each morning
should sell first. Previous to that
time the fruit could always sell first
only two it was natural that jealousy
should arise through competition. This
part of the fight could have been ad-
justed without serious disturbance.
But the agency always has the largest
number of cars on the pier and
would therefore always be entitled to
sell first. Accordingly sellers repre-
senting growers outside the agency de-
cided to hold their own and to meet
the same time, pending adjustment of
the dispute by the railroad company.

Each charged the other.
The independent declared the Cal-
ifornia Selling Agency had influenced
the railroad company to issue the or-
der so its fruit could always sell first.
The agency replied that it had done
nothing of the kind, but that it would
have been justified in doing so be-
cause the independent growers were
their sales so that when they sold first
they had a catalogue almost as large
as the agency, even though they had
but half a dozen cars. This, it was
claimed by the representatives of the
agency, was sufficient reason for the
change, even if it was not fairer in
every way to permit the one with the
largest quantity of fruit to sell first.
D. W. Campbell, eastern representa-
tive of the agency, with headquarters
at Chicago, has come to New York and
apparently intends to stay until the
fight is finished.
Buyers have also taken up the fight.
The New York Fruit Exchange, which
held one special meeting and one regu-
lar meeting for discussion of this
quarrel, has been adjourned. The Erie
officials, but so far as can be
learned nothing has been heard in re-
sponse to a letter from the agency.
The fruit men are not alone in the
dispute. The growers are also quarrel-
ing with the Erie. Traffic managers
of other roads have already seized
the opportunity and are quietly re-
solving the business, though the agree-
ments with the Erie would have a
tendency to prevent such action. It is
openly talked that the Erie cannot
stand this competition, that it needs
all the business it can get. The agency
is frequently doing the Erie well
because E. A. Ruhlman is its president.
But beyond that there is a
strong feeling on the part of the mem-
bers of the exchange to assist the
independents in their fight for alterna-
te sales.

OTHER ROADS ACTIVE.
Arrangements have been made by
which incoming fruit shipped from
California or elsewhere to a pier out-
side the agency will come by some other
road than the Erie. Traffic managers
of other roads have already seized
the opportunity and are quietly re-
solving the business, though the agree-
ments with the Erie would have a
tendency to prevent such action. It is
openly talked that the Erie cannot
stand this competition, that it needs
all the business it can get. The agency
is frequently doing the Erie well
because E. A. Ruhlman is its president.
But beyond that there is a
strong feeling on the part of the mem-
bers of the exchange to assist the
independents in their fight for alterna-
te sales.

GROWERS MUST INTERFERE.
This is the situation as it exists in
New York today. The sales agree-
ment of twenty cars a day. They
will steadily increase from now on
and within a short time will run
from seventy-five to one hundred.
When the market is overloaded and
the fruit is sold at a low price, the
hand, this policy will be little short
of ruin. Growers in California ought
to understand the matter thoroughly
and exert their influence to put a
stop to the fight.
The orange market ought to be in
good condition. The Florida crop is
practically out of the way. The
fruit now coming will stand neither
shipment nor storage, but must be
used immediately. The fruit on the
pier is being shipped and at the rate the
fruit is coming, about 25,000 boxes
a week, the remainder will soon be
distributed.
Porto Ricans are no longer a factor.
The receipts are large, running as
high as 15,000 boxes a week, but the
quality is so poor that many of the
best are being thrown away. There are
no foreign oranges coming. Thus the
market is left free for California and
with the uncertainty caused by the
quarrel, it is not likely that the price
will be better and that would mean the
percentage between profit and loss
for many growers.

The port of Galveston now stands
first in the export of wheat as well as
in the export of cotton.

MEN! WOMEN!

I Can Make You Strong.

Be strong and you will be happy. Fill your nerves with Electricity and you will have bright spirits, good appetite and more strength than you ever knew before.

You suffer from pains in your back, you have spells of nervousness, you feel weak and tired, you are easily discouraged, don't sleep well and get up tired. Now can't you see that you need something which will increase your vitality? That's what you want. That's what I offer you.

Doctors tell you not to believe it, because they like to give you drugs. But you have tried drugs, and know they don't cure you, so you ought to listen to what others say of my way of curing.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir—It is a month since I received your Belt and I can truthfully say that it has been of great benefit to me. I had little or no trouble from flatulency and my stomach has not bothered me any since the first week after I commenced wearing the Belt. Of course my uterine trouble is of such long standing that I do not expect to be cured in a month, but I certainly am much better in that regard than I have ever been. My husband also has worn the Belt and has derived much benefit from it. His back ached severely but a few moments' application of the Belt helped him. The Belt certainly gives great relief in pain.

MRS. C. F. HULL.

Surely you must believe what you see proven. Sick people are inclined to doubt such evidence, as they have tried so many things (all drugs) without relief, but I am saving them from the drug shop every day. It is so much nicer, too, being cured my way. You put my appliances about your waist when you go to bed, take it off in the morning. You feel a gentle glow of strength pouring into your nerves. It soothes you to sleep, and when you wake up you feel a gladness in being alive, an ambition to go out and breathe the fresh air and sunshine. You are inspired with a new life.

DR. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir—I have used your Belt for about two months, and must say that it has cured me entirely. I feel like a new man now and can do a hard day's work easily. There are no more pains in my back and arms and that tired feeling has gone. I am sure that the Belt has been worth ten times more to me than I paid for it and if you wish you may use my name for it will be glad to recommend the Belt to anyone.

ARNOLD F. BERRY.

Such letters from right at home ought to decide you to try at once. I can send you names of people you know if you will tell me where you live. I have a cure in every town.

It cures Nervous and Organic Weakness, Pains in Back and Limbs, Rheumatism, Kidney and Stomach Troubles, Varicose and all the effects of wasted vitality for Men and Women.

To those who can call I offer a free test of my famous Belt. It is different from all other Electric and so-called Electric Belts. It gives a wonderful power direct to all weak parts, having a special Electric Suspension for weak men. You feel the soothing vigor flowing into the body, and without the burning and blistering known in all other Belts. It is warranted for one year.

My 80-page, beautifully illustrated book will be sent, closely sealed, free by mail to all who will send this ad. It has full information. Consultation and advice free.

DR. M. B. McLAUGHLIN, 129 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily; Sundays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Never sold in Drug Stores.

King Edward's Prayer Book.

The Guild of Handicraft has been holding a private view at its gallery in New Bond street of specimens of work executed by members during the last twelve months. The principal object was a sumptuous velvet copy of a Prayer Book, which the King has consented to accept in commemoration of his reign, and which, by His Majesty's permission, is to be known as King Edward VII's Prayer Book.

The decorations consist of about 150 wood-cut blocks from various artistic designers, while the binding is of oak boards, with leather and iron clasps modeled on a fifteenth-century form. The folio opens on a two-page decoration for the title, the first being the seven Edwards, with his present Majesty in the center, and opposite is a design in which are depicted the king, Westminster, with the Abbey and the Thames. In succeeding pages the decorations consist of a representative series of portraits of eminent English men and women who in one way or another have been identified with the Church of England, from St. Alban down to our own time.—[The Living Church.]

Oom Paul His Rules.

A Sigmund, a student citizen of the Transvaal, and a veteran of the Boer war, almost lost his chance of becoming an American citizen Thursday because he would not recognize the supremacy of England's King over the former domain of Paul Kruger.

Sigmund applied to Deputy County Clerk Lamb for first papers, saying that he had come to this country from South Africa in March, 1902. Lamb asked him to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and to renounce his allegiance to King Edward, who is now monarch, vice Kruger.

"What! You ask me to renounce King Edward?" roared Sigmund, bringing his massive fist down on the desk. "What for? He is not King of the Transvaal. How could I renounce allegiance to him when I never owed him any?"

No amount of reasoning could convince the brave Oom, saying that he must take the oath. He quietly insisted that all the geographies and histories in the world made no difference to him. Paul Kruger was the rightful ruler of his country and King Edward did not count. He objected on principle, he said, to recognize even indirectly the right of the English to the Transvaal republic.

A conference of deputy clerks was called and a substitute oath was devised which met with Sigmund's approval. He formally renounced allegiance to "any European prince or foreign potentate," and in this way the thing was compromised.

So far as is known Sigmund is the first citizen of the Boer republic to take out naturalization papers in Cleveland. He was the rightful ruler of his country and King Edward did not count. He objected on principle, he said, to recognize even indirectly the right of the English to the Transvaal republic.

He exhibited his citizenship papers, but no one in the clerk's office was able to decipher them.

Sigmund is 40 years old, over 6 feet in height, a giant in strength and a typical Boer. He fought at Spion Kop, he said, and after the fall of his beloved republic he went to Great America and lived in order to escape from British conquerors, whom he hated.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The Drunken Derelict's Protest.

"Gimme drink," remarked an inebriated derelict as he tacked up to the replica of the great American flag. The derelict paid no attention to him, and after waiting patiently for several minutes he moved along the mahogany bar several feet and managed to articulate to the next bartender: "Gimme drink." Again he was treated with contempt. He was completely ignored, his vocabulary asserted itself in a most remarkable manner. He seemed to pull himself together for a final effort, and then, in a sweet, heart and hunted up her father."

"I have come to claim your daughter," he said earnestly, after explanations about the long absence. "I have quit gambling and have \$2500 in the bank."

"If what you say is true, take her, my lad."

And so they are to be married.—[Louisville (Ky.) Herald.]

A Typical Western Wife.

The Tonkawa (Okla.) News directs attention to the fact that Mrs. Thomas B. Ferguson, wife of the governor, is the dean of the newspaper women of the Territory.

Mrs. Ferguson is associate editor of her husband's newspaper, the Watonga Republican, and she now and then not only assumes complete control over its columns, but in case her husband is absent when he should be present, she acts for him and in his name, even in political matters of importance.

For example, Mrs. Ferguson, who engaged recently in writing an editorial article on "The Open Door to the Orient" when a telegram addressed to her husband was laid on her desk. On opening the dispatch she found that it was from Washington; that it announced the appointment of her husband to the governorship of the Territory, and that it asked him whether he would accept the place.

Without a moment's delay, Mrs. Ferguson picked up a telegraph blank, wrote a message of thank and acceptance, signed her husband's name to it, and sent it on its way. When Mrs. Ferguson returned from a hunting trip, or a collecting tour, or from soliciting advertisements in surrounding towns, he found that his wife had attended to everything for him much more promptly than he could have done, and that she had attended to it himself.

It is hardly worth while for the Tonkawa News to remark that Mrs. Ferguson is an ambitious woman. That goes without saying. She is one of those Western women who are content until they make something out of their husbands. There have been a great many of them, and some of them who have achieved things out of their husbands. There have been a great many of them, and some of them who have achieved things out of their husbands. There have been a great many of them, and some of them who have achieved things out of their husbands.

For hoisting from the 1520-foot level of the Kimberley diamond mine forty seconds is required.

We Sell All Kinds of DESKS.

Roll Top Desk, \$22.50 up,
Flat Top Desk, \$6.50 up,
Standing Desks, \$16.50 up,
Typewriter Desks, \$7.50 up.

CARPETS, RUGS and MATTINGS
BIG VALUES AT SMALL PRICES.

OFFICE CHAIRS, revolving, \$4.50 to \$10.00.
See our Bed Room Suits, \$17.50 to \$100.00.
Iron Beds and Odd Dressers that can't help but please you.
Little Hostess 40-piece Dinner Set, \$4.75.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS WEEK TO CASH BUYERS.

J. T. Martin
FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE
531-33 3d SPRING ST.

seemed to pull himself together for a final effort, and then, in a sweet, heart and hunted up her father."

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For hoisting from the 1520-foot level of the Kimberley diamond mine forty seconds is required.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN.

Be strong and you will be happy. Fill your nerves with Electricity and you will have bright spirits, good appetite and more strength than you ever knew before.

You suffer from pains in your back, you have spells of nervousness, you feel weak and tired, you are easily discouraged, don't sleep well and get up tired. Now can't you see that you need something which will increase your vitality? That's what you want. That's what I offer you.

Doctors tell you not to believe it, because they like to give you drugs. But you have tried drugs, and know they don't cure you, so you ought to listen to what others say of my way of curing.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN:

Dear Sir—It is a month since I received your Belt and I can truthfully say that it has been of great benefit to me. I had little or no trouble from flatulency and my stomach has not bothered me any since the first week after I commenced wearing the Belt. Of course my uterine trouble is of such long standing that I do not expect to be cured in a month, but I certainly am much better in that regard than I have ever been. My husband also has worn the Belt and has derived much benefit from it. His back ached severely but a few moments' application of the Belt helped him. The Belt certainly gives great relief in pain.

MRS. C

and pleasant things of life as you would not be in haste to go far from, remaining to enjoy the first things upon the edge as you return. It may be impossible to find them again. And when a bright little opportunity blossoms before you, pass, stop to pluck and use it. You will not miss that way again.

of a salve made in this way:
Take four ounces of spermated oilment, and mix with it the drug store's "Toilet Soap" in the proportion of one ounce to each ounce of oil. If you prefer, a good cold cream will answer as well; one dram alkane root. Put the cream into a glass jar, and add the oil. The result will be a salve that is sure when the procedure is slower. Here are some things that will assist any girl who wishes to grow fatter:

TO ACQUIRE FLESH.
This girl—I do not advise you to try to acquire flesh in this way. It is sure when the procedure is slower. Here are some things that will assist any girl who wishes to grow fatter:

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—Do not try to comb the tangled hair of your little girl, who has been so ill, without first applying some sort of oil to the curls. A mixture of olive oil and good vaseline is excellent for this purpose, but any reliable hair pomade may be used.

theatre costume, with a playwright discusses a new drama, to a stage aspirant gives practical advice, etc. Some are first class, others have few minutes' chat with their favorite actress. At 2 o'clock she must be at the theatre to begin rehearsals, which continue until 10 o'clock.

never before been brought so plainly before the mind.
"People are beginning to see that the first step to success in life is to be a good animal."
"Reading is seeing by proxy."
"Monotony, no matter of what kind, is a pleasant thing of life as you are and do not be in haste to say so, promising to enjoy the first of the low of doing something intrinsically wrong."
"As everyone may see, fashionable life is passed, not in being happy, but in passing, stop to pick up a ray of light."

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Some Hints and Points on Right Living

rown which follows the doing of something conventionally wrong than they do the qualms of conscience which follow the doing of something intrinsically wrong."

"As everyone may see, fashionable life is passed, not in being happy, but

and pleasant things of life as you go far and do not be in haste to go far promising to enjoy the first things the edge as you return. It may be possible to find them again. And a bright little opportunity blossom your past, stop to pluck and use it. your next, next that way again.

WE ARE apt to think of the late Herbert Spencer as a philosopher who occupied himself with theo-

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100

Honest Methods Make Trade Expansion.

From a small business twenty-two years ago, to the greatest store on the Pacific Coast now, was not the result of chance—but of conscientious efforts to serve the public with worthy merchandise at reasonable prices; for nothing at Hamburger's is ever overpriced; and it is a store axiom that "What Others Advertise We Sell for Less." We are justly proud of our success for by honest methods we have gained and held your patronage; and we have done our part in placing the name of the city of Los Angeles in the foremost rank as an enterprising city, and have greatly helped to establish its commercial supremacy.

It is a practical trade expansion, and tourists and new arrivals from the East find the Hamburger store just like the big stores at home.

This Store is
Thoroughly

Steam

Heated

All Day

Shopping made com-
fortable and easy.

HAPPY PLACE TO TRAVEL
Hamburger's
121 S. MAIN ST. LOS ANGELES

CLEAN

SECOND
Y

LOS ANGELES
SUNDAY

35c to \$1.00 Fabric Belts 19c.

A large assortment of fabric belts in silk, satin, Moires, velvet; braided or plain; with or without buckles. Not a one in the lot worth less than 35c and many of them up to \$1.00. Priced as a Cleanup Sale leader for Monday, choice..... **19c**

Massage and Box Cream \$1.00.

Our regular price for facial massage is 75c. To interest strangers and citizens alike, we will for Monday give a facial massage and a large 50c size box of the well known and excellent facial lotion, Hyacinth Cream at the combined price of..... **\$1.00**

25c Handkerchiefs at 15c.

Women's all linen and fancy embroidered lawn handkerchiefs; choice patterns; some with colored borders, others with scalloped edges and some plain hem-stitched. Slightly soiled. Cleanup Sale price..... **15c**

35c Handkerchiefs at 19c.

Fancy Swiss embroidered and all linen handkerchiefs of fine quality. Some lace trimmed; some heavily embroidered and others pretty vine and floral designs; all slightly soiled. Cleanup Sale price..... **19c**

\$2.00 Neck Ruffs at \$1.50.

An assorted lot of solid white only. They are of Liberty silk trimmed with Juby ruffling; nice quality; desirable shapes but slightly soiled. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$1.50**

\$5.00 Neck Ruffs at \$2.98.

Solid white, white and black, and black and white combination Ruffs; of fine quality; large and full; have long flowing ends; slightly soiled. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.98**

75c Tinsel Gauze per Yard 25c.

An assortment of tinsel gauze, silk mulls, taffeta allover, fancy nets and others; widths 22 to 40 inches; colors only; suitable for evening costumes and fancy work. Values up to 75c. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **25c**

50c Wool Girdles at 25c.

Wool girdles with tassels; the kind that are used for bath robes and are in assorted colors; all of good quality and two yards long. 50c values. Cleanup Sale price..... **25c**

20c Embroideries per Yard 10c.

Cambric Embroidery Edges and Insertions—large variety of patterns; open and close designs; wide margin; widths 3 to 5 inches; values up to 20c. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **10c**

15c Laces per Yard 7c.

Point de Paris and Normandy Valenciennes lace edges and insertions of nice quality; large variety of patterns; floral and scroll designs; widths 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches; values up to 15c. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **7c**

\$6.00 Toilet Sets at \$2.95.

Fancy decorated Toilet Sets—floral and tinted designs and are in an assortment of sets from 6 to 10 pieces and are values up to \$6.00. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.95**

THIRD FLOOR

45c Granite Teapots at 19c.

2, 3 or 4 quart gray enameled graniteware teapots with tin tops and granite handles; an assortment of 45c, 55c and 65c values. Cleanup Sale price, Monday while they last..... **19c**

THIRD FLOOR

\$1.50 to \$3.50 Brooches \$1.00.

A large assortment of women's gold filled brooches in very neat, tasty patterns and settings. Not a one in the lot worth less than \$1.50; others up to \$3.50. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$1.00**

\$1.50 Bead Chains 98c.

An assortment of Indian bead chains; very heavy rope effect finished with lighter bead ends in strings. A pretty souvenir to send to Eastern friends. Have sold up to now at \$1.50. Cleanup Sale price Monday while they last..... **98c**

Cleanup Sale Linens & Domestics

Goods which are in daily household use and are as standard necessities as groceries and are never out of style. The prices we ask you save money over what you would pay in the regular way.

Oil-Boiled Table Damask—suitable for lunch cloths or table covers, are either red and green or red and blue; regular price 50c. Cleanup Sale price, a yard..... **29c**

Linen Huck Towels—19x36-inch size; nicely hemmed ends with white, red or blue jacquard clover leaf patterns. Cleanup Sale price..... **23c**

40c Ascot Waistings—a very durable wash fabric, white grounds with black and colored figures and striped patterns in corded and plain effects. Cleanup Sale price, a yard..... **25c**

15c "Lily" Pique—50 pieces of fleeced back "Lily" Pique waistings, white or tinted grounds, striped and plaid patterns; a pretty, seasonable waistings fabric, worth regularly 15c. Cleanup Sale price, a yard..... **10c**

70-in. Bleached Table Linens—Irish weave, pretty floral patterns, will wash and wear well; regularly priced at 75c. Cleanup Sale price, yard..... **59c**

White Damask Napkins—of liberal size; made from the heavy yarn and are a napkin which is worth \$1.50 anywhere, for they will stand hard usage. Cleanup Sale price a dozen..... **90c**

15c Madras Gingham—full 30 inches wide; large assortment of striped patterns; just the thing for children's dresses or women's wash waists. A 15c value. Cleanup Sale price a yard..... **8c**

65c and 75c White Waistings—the finest English Madras; white and brocaded figures; very stylish and reduced from 65c and 75c for the Cleanup Sale to per yard..... **49c**

Cleanup Sale of Knit Underwear



Seasonable, sensible garments at very small prices which will tempt your liberal patronage. Compare with any you see advertised elsewhere and you will give us the preference.

Women's Fleeced Vests—high neck; long sleeve; Jersey ribbed; ecru or white; both regular and out sizes; usual 50c kinds. Cleanup Sale price per garment..... **39c**

Women's Fleeced Underwear—Jersey or French ribbed; the vests high neck, long sleeve; and pants in ankle length. White only; regular 75c values. Cleanup Sale price per garment..... **50c**

Women's Australian Wool Underwear—the vests high neck, long sleeve; pants ankle length. They are gray or white. Some are French ribbed; others Jersey ribbed and still others flat knit; regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Cleanup Sale price per garment..... **\$1.00**

Women's Wool Underwear—French ribbed or flat knit; the vests in high neck, long sleeve; pants ankle length. The vests have silk finished neck and front. They are gray or white. Regular \$2.00 values. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$1.50**

Infants' Knit Vests—fine French ribbed; high neck, long sleeve; button down front; silk finished neck and front. The usual 25c values at 3 for..... **17c**

Children's Fleeced Union Suits—Jersey ribbed; high neck, long sleeve; ankle length; button down front; made with drop seat. 25c values. Cleanup Sale price, 3 garments for 50c or each..... **17c**

Children's Knit Underwear—French ribbed or heavy fleeced vests, shirts and drawers; white or gray; sizes 3 to 16 years; high neck; long sleeve; ankle length style. Cleanup Sale price per garment..... **25c**

Boys' and Girls' Underwear—flat knit wool vests and pants in gray and white; high neck; long sleeve; ankle length; regular 75c values. Cleanup Sale price per garment..... **50c**

Winter Footwear.

Not cheaply made shoes or an inferior quality but the very best in workmanship and of good grade leathers; all on stylish lasts and at prices below duplication.

Women's \$3.50 Shoes—a large assortment of patent kid, Vici kid and soft Vici calf with welt or hand turned soles. All of them are now and perfect and are in all sizes and are suitable for dress or street wear. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.95**

Men's \$3.50 Shoes—consisting of Vici kid, patent kid, and box calf. Have welt soles; are all new comfortable shapes for street, dress or business wear and are in all sizes. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.95**

Women's \$3.50 Shoes—fine quality Vici kid; patent or kid tips; extension welt soles; new shapely lasts; very dressy and comfortable; all sizes in the lot. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 values. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.45**

"The Ebell" Shoe for Women—absolutely the best shoe at its price in Southern California and for which we are exclusive agents; made in thirty different lasts, all very newest in style and of all popular leathers. There is but one price and that per pair..... **\$3.50**

Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes—an assortment of about 300. Most of them have welt soles. They are perfect in workmanship; are new shapely lasts and have sold at \$3.00 and \$3.50. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$2.45**

"Elko" Shoe for Men—as fine a shoe as you will find necessary for either business or dress wear. They have all the goodness of most \$5.00 shoes and are in all leathers. Specially made for hard service. We are exclusive agents. Always one price..... **\$3.50**

The Hamburger Store

Cleanup Dress Goods and Silks

Not weaves which are old but those which are in good style and were all bought for this season; this is the season when you find much time for sewing, it is not a bad idea to get a dress made up for future use. Any of these weaves both silks and dress goods are particularly desirable much lower priced than would be possible to secure at any other store in Los Angeles.

50c Wool Dress Goods—mixed Homespuns, plaid Camelshair Zibeline, Boyce plaids, Camelshair plaids with colored nubs, half wool Henriettas and fancy Granites, 38 inches wide. Values 37 1/2 to 50c. Cleanup Sale price, choice per yard..... **25c**

Colored Cheviots and Venetians—strictly all wool. The Cheviot fine twill weave with short thick nap; sponged and shrunk. The Venetian is a twill weave face with smooth back. Popular colorings and black. Widths 38 to 42 inches. Value 75c. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **50c**

54-inch Colored Homespuns—a popular material for pedestrian skirts; are heavy weight; twill face and are in mixtures of tan, brown, blue and gray. Worth \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price, a yard..... **69c**

Snowflake Suitings—blue and black grounds shot with white and blue and black grounds with rough nub stripes and Nette and Canvas weaves. 46 inches wide for long coat suits and separate skirts. Values \$1.00 and \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **79c**

Colored Dress Materials—all wool and in all the new colorings. The weaves are Canvas, Nette Cloth with plain colored nubs; London Twines with white nubs; Canvas Cloth with flake effect; plain Eramines shot with white, and nub yarn Mistrals. 46 to 54 inches wide. Values \$1.50 and \$2. Cleanup Sale price yd..... **89c**

50-inch Black Mohair Brilliant—a Sicilian weave; crisp metallic finish; perfectly reversible; sold up to now at 75c. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **59c**

Mohair Sicilian Melanges—46 wide; a coarse weave in mixtures of ruseda, tan, Oxford and three shades of gray; perfectly reversible; crisp finish; have sold up to now at \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **\$1.00**

Fine Black Wool Materials—soft and clingy; including lace stripe Crepe de Paris and corded and lace striped Mistrals. Widths 40 to 46 inches. Sold up to now at \$1. Cleanup Sale price yd..... **69c**

Black Nette Mohair Mistrals—44 inches wide; an etamine weave with small nubs in rough effect; very firm and durable, \$1.25 value. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **79c**

All Wool Black Dress Goods—smooth and rough weaves, light and medium weight and include Nette cloth with small nubs, Mistrals cloth with small nub stripes, Grenadine Etamine, Basket cloth Zibeline, Panama cloth and others; widths 48 to 54 inches; sold up to now at \$1.50. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **89c**

44-inch Black Etamine Mistrals—of Mohair yarn, very wiry, light weight; are 44 inches wide and sold up to now at \$2.00. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **\$1.19**

21-inch Black Moire Velour—a heavy Moire in Antique effect; crisp metallic finish yet soft and durable; full 21 inches wide; sold up to now at \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **69c**

20 inch Black Peau de Soie—heavy yet soft weave; mellow finish; perfectly reversible; pure silk and an actual \$1.25 value. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **95c**

Plain and Fancy—sheer open weave seeded and rice weave made of wiry nubs, 46 inches wide and sold up to now at \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price per yard.....

Imported Fancy—and \$2.50 value piece for a yard include warp pattern Taffetas in figure effect, fancy embroidered ven polkadots, fancy figured, fancy silks; with black satin. They are London weaves; 21 inches wide; sold up to now at \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price, choice per yard.....

27-inch Black—feta—very heavy finish; the run yard guaranteed tory wear, and now at \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price per yard.....

36-inch Guarani—weave which has been \$1.89; very crisp the guarantee vage of every yard cuts to best advantage. Sale price, per yard.....

21-inch Imported—Sole—extra heavy mellow finish; pure silk and pure dye wide and finished vage. An actual Cleanup Sale price per yard.....

50c Juvenile Knitted Wool Sweaters at 25c.

Just 500 Wool Sweaters for the juvenile element in sizes 18 boys and girls of 3 to 7 years. They are blue or black with stripes and red with blue stripes. They are knit in the heavy ribbed effect; buttonover shoulder, have elastic turtle necks and absolutely have never been offered under 50c; will be placed on bargain table, main floor, Monday, while they last.

MAIN FLOOR

Removal Sale Drapes



Our business in this department has grown to such proportions as to necessitate larger floor space. To ensure this we will transfer the two departments, incorporating everything in rugs, drapes, goods to the third floor. The toys, dolls, trunks and valises have all been permanently moved to our enlarged basement.

\$25.00 Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet in size; all choice spring patterns and colorings; fifteen designs to select from. Removal Sale price..... **\$22.50**

\$40.00 Wilton Rugs—woven in solid piece, giving double service and no ripping. They are handsome colorings and patterns. Removal Sale price..... **\$30.00**

Art Squares—all the choice colorings and patterns; copies of the best wool rugs; are reversible and are in sizes to fit any room. Priced as follows:

6x9 ft. art squares at..... \$2.19

7x9 ft. art squares at..... \$2.59

8x9 ft. art squares at..... \$3.19

9x10 ft. art squares at..... \$3.59

9x12 ft. art squares at..... \$3.29

FOURTH FLOOR

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 inches and one of the best and most sanitary rugs for bath or bedroom. Removal Sale price..... **\$2.50**

\$2.00 Axminster Rugs—27 x 45 inches; new patterns and colorings; are Smith & Son's make. Removal Sale price..... **\$1.50**

\$20 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—9x12 feet; very finest make; selection of twelve patterns and they are all goods made for the coming spring. Removal Sale price..... **\$17.50**

\$5.00 Portieres—A good assortment of colors and patterns; are very heavy and reversible; full 50 inches wide; copies of real Bagdad; deep fringe on both top and bottom. Removal Sale price..... **\$3.50**

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna—choice colors and patterns; reversible. A lot of just 75 offered for the Removal Sale at.....

\$5.00 Wilton Axminster—heaviest grade of this we carpeting; pretty Oriental colorings; are 36x63 inch size. Removal Sale price.....

\$7.00 Tapestry Couch—extra wide x 3 yards long; have hand made heavy fringe all around; are in good colors. Removal Sale price.....

\$8.00 Couch Covers—finest in stock; are 60 x 3 yards long; are reversible with different effects; have deep tassel fringe. Removal Sale price.....

ANIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
ALAMEDA, Jan. 20th, at Honolulu only.
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Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

JANUARY 24, 1904.

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In the midst of the Sierra pines.

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JIMINEZ.
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Marauders Engage the Czar's
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the greatest store on the Pacific Coast serve the public with worthy merchandise; and it is a store axiom that our success for by honest method in placing the name of the city or greatly helped to establish its commerce and new arrivals from the East.

Massage and Box

Our regular price for 75c. To interest stralike, we will for Massage and a large Hyacinth Cream at the combined price of...

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Oil Boiled Table Damas suitable for lunch cloths or covers, are either red and or red and blue; regular 50c. Cleanup Sale price, 2 a yard

Linen Huck Towels—19x36 size; nicely hemmed ends white, red or blue jacquard leaf patterns. Cleanup Sale price..... 2

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Cleanup Sale



Seasonable which will pare with you will g

Women's Jersey ribbed; th in ankle values.

Women's Australian Underwear—the vests neck; long sleeve; pants ankle They are gray or white. So French ribbed; others Jersey and still others flat knit; regular and \$1.50 values. Cleanup Sale price per garment.... \$1

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Not cheaply made shoes but the very best in wo grade leathers; all on styl below duplication.

Women's \$3.50 Shoes—a lar Vici kid and soft Velour calf w All of them are new and perfect and are in all sizes and are suitable for dress or street wear. Cleanup Sale price..... \$2.95

OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Californian in tone and color. Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

Editorials by Eliza A. Otis.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

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PLAGUE SPOTS ON OUR CIVILIZATION.

WE boast of the glory and progress of American civilization, but there are many evils, growing evils, that have crept into its heart which should receive the careful attention of the American public. Our first duty is to discover the cause of these rapidly-increasing ills and then to set to work to eradicate that cause.

A century ago we were practically a homogeneous people, while today we are a composite one. The influx of the foreign element is large and continually increasing. To our native American population there is constantly being added a large infusion from all the whole wide world's nationalities. And we are not receiving the best classes that the Old World has to send. Immigration statistics show that a large proportion of those coming to our shores do not belong, as formerly, to the honest and industrious peasant classes, but that it is gathered from the ignorant and lawless elements, those having no conception of what true liberty means, and real love for or knowledge of the principles that underlie our government. As a result, among other evils we have the strike and boycott, which are so often attended with violence and outrage and other kindred wrongs.

We find in consulting statistics that the value of humanity is steadily being cheapened in this country. In quoting from the Chicago Tribune a late issue of the Pacific gives the following suggestive figures, which certainly afford food for reflection.

"In its statistical record for 1903 the Chicago Tribune says that suicides are steadily increasing in the United States, and that the value of human life steadily cheapens. The total number reported to the Tribune was 8597. In 1902 it was 8291. In 1901 the number was 7245. In 1900, it was 6755. In 1899, 5340. In the number of murders and homicides, including deaths by violence of all kinds, there was a slight increase over 1902. In 1903 the number was 8976, while in 1902 it was 8834. In 1901 the number was 7852. The number of murders by burglars, thieves and hold-up men has shown a large increase since 1901. That year it was 193; this year it was 406. As to lynching the figures are not as satisfactory to the lovers of law and order as they were in 1902. That year there was a decrease as compared with 1901, for which year they were 135. In 1902 they decreased to 96. But this last year they have gone up to 104. As usual they have been largely in the South, 92 of the whole number having taken place there. Only 11 of the 104 were for alleged criminal assault. Five were simply for race prejudice. Mississippi stands first on the list, with 18. Louisiana next with 14, and Arkansas and

Georgia following with 13 and 12 respectively. The largest number of lynchings in the United States for any one year was in 1892, when it reached 235. Of legal executions there were 123 as compared with 144 in 1902. Alabama, Missouri and New York had each 11 and Virginia 10. Georgia stands next, with 9; and Mississippi and Pennsylvania follow with 8 each. Of the whole number 63 were whites and 60 blacks. Of these executions 115 were for murder; 6 for criminal assault, 1 for attempted criminal assault and 1 for highway robbery.

"The amounts chargeable to embezzlements, defalcations and forgeries for 1903 is \$4,562,165. Although this is a decrease of about \$200,000 from the previous year, it is an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over any year subsequent to 1897, when the amount was more than \$11,000,000. In 1894 the figures for embezzlements reached the high-water mark, being at that time \$25,234,112."

These things are certainly dark plague spots upon the pages of American history, and they do not show that advancement in civilization of which we so often proudly boast. They are suggestive of existing evils which must be rooted out before our boasted civilization can become what it should be. It is by no means because of the ignorant foreign element alone, which is in our midst, that these things exist, though doubtless much can be traced to that cause, but much may be traced also to the want of a higher respect and veneration for law, to the greed for wealth which prevails to such an extent among us, as well as a growing distaste for the humble, yet not less honorable, employments of life. It is time for the patriotic American citizen to pause and consider whether we are drifting, and to strive to set up higher standards for American citizenship, if he would have the land he loves attain to all that is best and highest in an ever-growing and ever-advancing civilization.

AFTER THE RAIN.

STRANGERS here in California who are really lovers of nature, seemed to look upon our world with a wonderfully enlarged vision after the rain of Sunday night. The marvelous clearness of the atmosphere on Monday morning was a wonderful revelation to them. The grand mountain heights, glowing in the sunlight like great jeweled piles of ever-changing colors, appealed to their sense of magnificence and grandeur. How near even the farther ranges seemed in the transparent atmosphere. How clearly and well-defined stood out the vast mountain canyons and the glowing peaks. How unlike the lofty ranges that have peeped at us from out the dust-laden atmosphere of the past few weeks. Transfigured, they seemed to touch the glowing skies and to beam with a like splendor of beauty. They stood like mighty altars lit with sunbeams. Before, all the great canyoned deeps had been veiled. We saw only solid mountain fronts, rock-ribbed and frowning. Now, there were shapely pinnacles and domes, and tree-lined deeps, and reflections manifold of wondrous colors. The majestic peaks were stupendous mosaics such as none but the Hand of the Infinite could carve. The far-away distances seem to draw nigh, and the towering ranges approach nearer to us. It was a transformation such as those accustomed only to forest-clad heights had never before witnessed, and it filled them with surprise and admiration. It was one of the surprises which this wonderland of ours has to offer, one of the delights which the true lover of nature who comes to us does most enjoy.

And we shall have, further delights to offer him when heavier rains have fallen, the delights of green fields and hillsides, of unnumbered blossoms and of great orchards bursting into bloom and of untold harvests ripening beneath cloudless skies. Surely this is the land that beckons, and it is to be the Mecca of the industrial future, as well as the land glowing with beauty and with grandeur.

REMARKS BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

While the Southwest has been complaining of too much sunshine, the East has suffered from too much frost. Providence has a hard time sullying everybody.

If we could muzzle the expectorators who scatter disease germs over our Southland, should we have so much sickness when the purifying streams of Jupiter Pluvius fall us? Ask yourselves this, friends, and—refrain.

If the water in those accumulated Wall-street securities could be distributed over the arid lands of Southern California just now, there would be an adjustment of the equilibrium that would be good for all concerned.

Let's see—how long ago was it that the idea of general international arbitration was ridiculed as the dream of women, old men, and a few irresponsible poets? Yet the list of names in the reports of the Washington conference was quite imposing, was it not?

Perhaps the woman who persists in retaining her hat on her head at church, thereby hiding the preacher from the person—and perhaps several persons—behind her, may be serving the Lord, but she is subjecting the temper of the preacher as well as that of the person behind her to a terrible strain.

The terrible disasters on land and sea have one final use—they make men more sympathetic and more careful for the time being; and in the end result in somewhat better laws, a little more strictly enforced. We are seeing something of these results, even now. The public conscience needs the cat-o'-nine-tails occasionally; no less cruel remedy will suffice.

In growing up to the full manhood of religious freedom, there appear to be a considerable number of in-

fantile diseases through which the race is passing. Some of these are in the nature of epidemics, out in various sections of the country of a harmless, colicky or nettlesome, and an accompaniment of teething. Others are the cough, conspicuous for noise. The latter need a doctor, and drastic treatment, and infectious disorders represented by the Brown case in Los Angeles. There are many in the country.

As is the case with many other countries, the worthy and admirable, the sending of flowers has been grossly and obviously overdone. To see wagonloads of violets and calla lilies, house of mourning reminds one too much of cabbage going to market. Then, again, the broken pillars, and "gates ajar," and anchors and other devices turned round to make the coffin look as if it had turned round. Simple wreaths of autumn leaves, something of that kind, are far more tasteful than monstruosities.

SWEET CONTENT.

I wish that a little bird were I,
Singing beneath the cloudless sky,
Singing, just singing the whole day long,
Under the beautiful sunny blue.

And Johnnie looked with a long gaze,
Down through the beautiful sunset haze,
Where a bird poured forth from a broken shell,
A song of the richest melody.

And I wish that I were a rosy bud,
Filling with sweetness the summer air,
Just a rose, still Jennie to me,
Pretty as this white rose you are.

Then little Mary, with eyes of blue,
And clustering curls of a golden hue,
And a lovely dimple just tucked in,
Like a rose leaf pure in her party pin,
Just mamma's girl I'd rather be,
Like God did make when He made me.

January, 1904.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The feverish impatience of modern life, the remark that Thomas Hardy's play, comedy and 130 scenes, is not suitable for the stage. World.

Professional oculationists should have been tempted kissing without the consent of a \$100 or thirty days in jail. The chance usually come high.—[Des Moines Capital]

A New York society leader says the eastern society plays is not correct, and is answering her. Looks like an address to Hague or for Col. Watterson.—[Des Moines Capital]

If some of the producers of those plays to reduce prices to what the shows are giving up the plan. Otherwise they are paying people to attend the performance. News.

THE FLOODS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The heavy floods in St. Petersburg have raised the surface 250,000 people who prey upon the householders by living in their cellars, the underground lodgings of the army of St. Petersburg has added enormously to a death rate much larger than that of any other city. Part of an unwritten code that a lady or gentleman not know where cellars, garrets, laundry quarters are, and a genuine St. Petersburg never does know from one year's end to the next.

Mrs. McCormick, the wife of the American ambassador, after she and Mr. McCormick had moved to St. Petersburg, they now occupy in St. Petersburg, because of singular smells. The fragrance of the soap, the soapy water, boiling cabbage, penetrated the room. As a competent housekeeper, she was not one would tell her at first, but finally she admitted the odors came from those who lived in the cellars. How could she be so ignorant of the horror of the servants, she insisted on giving them a lesson. She called in a policeman and had them removed.

Mrs. McCormick mentioned, her daughter, the Countess de Montebello, the wife of the Russian ambassador. "That is nothing," said the Countess, and her children were coming to St. Petersburg.

"Madame, I would earnestly advise you to remove your children home."

"What do you mean? Why not?"

"I don't mean anything, only I think the children might get it."

"I asked her what she meant by such a question, she questioned her sharply. She was distressed, and a long time would she say, mysteriously:

"There are fifteen cases of diphtheria in the city. I found that more than one hundred people had the diphtheria."

Some thousands actually live under the earth. Not only that, but recently a dairy with a cow found in full operation in the imperial city had to go, but the people were not disturbed. Have been out of keeping with Russian noblesse oblige.—[St. Petersburg Correspondent Weekly]

our enlarged basement.

\$25.00 Axmin-

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna

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ors and patterns;
A lot of just 7

Timely Special Announ

"How do we know the old man is telling the truth, and that we are getting our full 5 per cent? I think we ought

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would

to have a committee appointed to go and look at his books.

"This was done, and a committee called on the employer and asked for the books.

"The employer looked up in surprise, saying: 'I don't understand?'

"Well," replied the committee, 'you say we are partners and that you have given us 5 per cent. of the profits of the business. How do we know that we got our full 5 per cent? We should like to see the books.'

"This almost paralyzed the employer," continued Mr. Parry. "He waited a moment and then said: 'Why, men, that money was a present from me. You are not entitled to any more than your wages, and I need not have given you a cent.' He thereupon dismissed them, and that was the last time he took his men into partnership."

(Copyright, 1904, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

COMMENTS BY THE TIMES.

MR. PARRY TALKS SENSE.

The candor with which Mr. Parry expresses his views on industrial questions is greatly to be commended. He does not beat around the bush. He does not evade, nor seek to evade, any issue. He unhesitatingly "calls a spade a spade," without circumlocution or prevarication. There is no doubt whatever as to where he stands on the so-called labor question. In this respect, his remarks are in striking and favorable contrast to those of Senator Hanna, recently printed in these columns, in which the Ohio senator made a painful effort to get on both sides of the question, and quite naturally failed to get on either side.

Our correspondent, Mr. Carpenter, put to Mr. Parry this question: "You do not deny labor the right to strike, do you?" In putting the question in that form, the correspondent made an altogether too common mistake in assuming that organized unionism and labor are synonymous terms, and that the unions represent labor in an abstract sense. When labor in the abstract is referred to, the word should be understood as covering all kinds of labor, and all men who work for a living; while organized labor means only the men banded together into secret societies for their own advantage and aggrandizement. This distinction should not be lost sight of. Of course, Mr. Parry answered that workmen have an unquestioned right to strike, either as individuals or collectively, but that they have no right to interfere with the business of their employers or with the men hired to take their places.

Mr. Parry points out further, that labor unions fail to take into account the fact that many of their demands are so unreasonable that they cannot be granted without ruining the business. As every man of sense knows, business must be conducted on business principles if it is to be successful. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but all that he is paid above a reasonable price for his work is a gratuity, and the employer who accedes to unjust demands, and agrees to pay out more in wages than the safe conduct of his business will warrant is liable to end up in the bankruptcy court.

The fallacy of the contention for the eight-hour work day is strikingly exposed by Mr. Parry, when he follows out to its conclusion the line of reasoning that a man can do as much work in eight hours as he can in ten. That this conclusion is in effect a *reductio ad absurdum* is not the fault of Mr. Parry, but those who make this absurd argument.

A striking illustration of the unreasonableness and vindictiveness of labor union methods is furnished in Mr. Parry's account of the manner in which a national boycott was placed upon his factory because of the fact that he employed a painter to paint his front doorsteps, paying the man all he asked for his work, which amount proved to be less than the union scale. The friends of freedom and fair play in business methods will be pleased to learn that the boycott was a benefit rather than an injury to Mr. Parry's business, which has been larger than ever before since it was declared.

To follow in detail Mr. Parry's statements of his reasons for opposing the methods of unionism, as the unions are at present conducted, is needless. Mr. Parry speaks for himself in strong, clear words, which leave no doubt as to his meaning. His position, and his defense of it, cannot be successfully assailed.

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD.

A little white walled city
Upon a far-off hill;
Orchards of oleander,
With the wind's kiss a-thrill.

Ripples of moonlight splashing
On sward and lichened rocks;
Groups of Judean shepherds
Watching by night their flocks.

The gleam of flickering campfires;
And overhead, a star,
Swinging—Love's quenchless beacon,
From the moon's scimitar.

An inn beside the highway;
Close by a crumbling shed,
Beneath whose roof at sunset
The patient kine are led.

Within a mud-walled chamber,
With fragrant clover piled,
Where bends a grave-eyed woman
Above her new-born child.

Only a place for oxen;
Rough cribs, with clover piled;
Only a peasant woman
Nestling her first-born child.

—[Frances Bartlett, in the Boston Evening Transcript.]

A German editor has been sent to prison for saying that all the Kaiser does is to sign laws at \$10,000 a "sign." The editor now feels that William does more work than he had supposed. —[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Sir William Allan.

DECEASED MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Strangers visiting the House of Commons invariably found in Sir William Allan, who died the other day, one of the most picturesque figures in Parliament, but the burly old Scotch engineer always had a particular interest for Americans on account of his adventures in the Civil War. The part he played in the struggle between the North and the South was that of a blockade runner, and this was when Sir William, who died, aged 66, was a youngster of 25. His father, who had been the head of a great engineering firm in Dundee, lost all his money, and the future "Sir William" was sent, at 10, to learn the trade of an engineer. His first visit to the United States was made some years later, when, on finishing his apprenticeship, he emigrated to Paterson, N. J., where he lived several years. After this he came back to Scotland, and it was at Glasgow that he made an offer to serve as engineer on one of the steamers designed to elude the United States ships of war, which were keeping the blockade. His vessel was captured, however, on her first trip, being made a prize in Savannah harbor.

"We were carrying contraband, of course, salt-peter and similar tackle," Sir William said, when describing the experience, "and I spent six weeks in the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington, sleeping on bare boards. And, just as a



SIR WILLIAM ALLAN.

pleasant little reminder to us of what might happen, there was a gallows conveniently fixed in the courtyard, on which they hanged spies occasionally, to encourage the others. However, Lord Lyons, the British Minister took up my case, and I was set free." Sir William did not add on this occasion, by what means he contrived to communicate with his country's representative. As a matter of fact, he bribed one of the sentries to carry a letter to Lord Lyons, who got him released on parole.

After returning to England, Allan rose rapidly in his profession, first becoming manager of a great engineering company in Sunderland, his home, and then director of the same organization and another. Later he was made Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Durham, and finally was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1893, and represented Gateshead at Westminster up to the time of his death. His remarkable personality made him a marked man in Parliament from the first. He was a truly Homeric figure, tall, sturdy and powerful from years at the anvil, with long tousled gray hair and a massive beard which fell on his breast. No frockcoat and silk hat for him, either; the old Scotch engineer invariably was seen in somewhat ponderous clothes of the dullest Scotch check, the jacket being cut short, and when he emerged from the Commons, he put on a sombrero-like hat of gray felt, which he wore on one side. To the last he spoke with an accent of the broadest Scotch.

As might have been expected from his character, Sir William troubled the House seldom with speeches, but when the venerable chief engineer rose to "orate," the windows shook. There was one subject which he made his own, and the mere mention of which affected him as the proverbial red flag to the bull. This was the so-called "Belleville" water-tube boiler used by the British Admiralty. As a practical engineer Sir William was against the Belleville product from the first, and whenever he got the chance he thundered against it. The House, rather amused than interested, at first gave the old Scotchman little heed—the Admiralty, none whatever. But Sir William kept pounding away, in season and out of season, and the more he denounced the Belleville boiler, the more odious it seemed to become in his sight. "He can apostrophise it," T. P. O'Connor wrote, "until you behold the guilty thing almost under your very eyes and see it shrivel and crumple underneath the blazing indignation of his eyes, before the shaking of his shaggy and weird locks."

A year or so ago, Sir William's indefatigable campaign began to have its effect. At last even the Admiralty took the subject so seriously as to appoint a committee to look into it—and, lo and behold—the committee's report was

against the Belleville boiler. His kindred and venerable Scot soon afterward, and it is said that Edward himself saw to it that Sir William's long and able services against the forces of red tape was rewarded in a fitting manner.

By the way, Sir William Allan was one of the most intimate friends of Thomas and Jane Carlyle, and a frequent visitor at their famous house in Chelsea.

UNCLE SAM'S BLIND WATER.

HIS PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATING AND TRAINING THEM.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Uncle Sam has thousands of blind children—children who, on account of affliction, are unable to enjoy the pleasures and advantages of their more fortunate brothers and sisters—not at all unhappy.

The kindly old fellow has not forgotten the ones, but has done much to give them education, entertainment, comfort and joy. This he has done alone by the publication, through an inviolable law, of books as the blind can read, but in the Library of Congress at Washington.

To one of these blind children, Helen Mann, given the credit of much of the advancement in educational lines and hours of pleasure that are afforded the Library of Congress.

From its inception until the present date there has been a steady increase in the number of visitors in the room for the blind in the Library of Congress. It is oftentimes the first place the daily visitor to the library wishes to see. One part of the room is reserved for the sole use of the blind who come to read, and another is prepared so the blind can read them, for the use of visitors who desire to see what kinds of books are prepared for the blind. The books are in English, Chinese, and other languages, and the superb accommodation of the blind who desire to read.

In accordance with an act of Congress in 1878, was invested in permanent securities of the United States in order that the proceeds could be applied to the purchase of apparatus and books for the education of the blind in the several States. There have since been prepared a large number of books from the Library of Congress catalogue includes popular literature and technical subjects.

The reading-rooms for the blind are in the northwestern corner of the ground floor of the building, and are large and well appointed. The rooms are full of flowers, and everything is made as attractive as possible, even though these rooms are intended not to see them. The walls are covered with book racks loaded down with books, and the floor is for the blind. Then there are the typewriters, raised letters and which are operated by the blind, not even see the keyboard. There are also newspapers especially for the blind, and in the room one can see the visitors enjoying the books, and read them by slipping their finger tips over the raised letters.

Every afternoon in the week there are volunteer readers, for an hour, and many blind people, who are volunteers for this purpose are never idle. There is always an abundance of talent in the library officials. That the blind who visit the library enjoy these daily treats is attested by the fact that they are always in attendance, each afternoon.

One peculiar thing about the reading-rooms is the large numbers of people that are always present about the table containing the music. One way of printing the music is on a raised staff, but this is a new method, and each note spelled out by name and each phrase a paragraph, the notes for the right and left hands separately. The blind musician, as a rule, reads the notes for the right hand and then those for the left.

A BANKER'S FOURTH GIFT TO ST. JOSEPH'S.

Assisted by fifteen priests and with music and ceremony, Archbishop Farley last week dedicated St. Joseph's Church, which is a gift from the banker, to the Italian Catholics of New York. The members of the Iselin family who were services were Mr. and Mrs. Columbian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kane and Miss Georgi E. Iselin.

St. Joseph's Church is the fourth of the churches which Mr. Iselin, who is not a Catholic, has given to the church of which his late wife was a member. Iselin's gifts have cost him about \$1,000,000, and alone costing him half that amount.

St. Joseph's, of which the Rev. Father J. J. Zello is rector, is built of brick and terra cotta, and the interior is of marble. It cost about \$400,000. The all the fittings for the church, including the altar and an altar service. The gift includes a new organ responding with the main building. —[New York Tribune.]

LIGHT ON HISTORY.

Samson snored away peacefully, Dolly snipping away as she talked to the barber in the chair.

"Topaz is a good thing in the fourth of the marked. 'I got the tip straight from the barber, a gent what gets his hair cut here.'"

"Did you have a tickle on this morning?" "Do you want it cut round or square on the back?" "That big dub can't fight a lick on the back."

"Have a shine while you're in the chair, 'Hair tonic or shampoo?'"

"Next!"

Then Samson climbed out of the chair and into the temple. —[Chicago Tribune.]

Trade F

store on the Pacific Coast with worthy merchandise is a store axiom that for by honest methods the name of the city to establish its commercial arrivals from the East.

assage and Box

regular price for 50c. To interest strangers like, we will for Massage and a large well known and excellent Hyacinth Cream at the combined price of...

anup Sale

which are in daily as groceries and have money over w

ed Table Damas

for lunch cloths or are either red and blue; regular Cleanup Sale price, 2

uck Towels—19x36

cefully hemmed ends ed or blue jacquard c terns. Cleanup 2

ot Waistings—a

wash fabric, with black and cc and striped patter and plain effects. C e price, 2

y" Pique—50 pie

back "Lily" Pique white or tinted gr and plaid patter reasonable waistings th regularly 15c. e price,

anup Sale

Seasonable which will pare with you will g

Women's

Jersey ri sizes; usu price per

Women's

ribbed; th in ankle values.

's Australian

wear—the vests ang sleeve; pants ankle re gray or white. So ribbed; others Jersey others flat knit; regul 0 values. Cleanup \$1 ce per garment....\$1

's Wool Underw

ribbed or flat knit; the ck, long sleeve; pant The vests have silk 1 front. They are gray 0 \$2.00 values. \$1 Sale price.....\$1

's Knit Vests—fine

high neck, long sleeve; out; silk finished neck at 25c values at 3 gar- 50c or each.....

Winter F

eadily made shoes very best in wo atchers; all on sty; duplication.

\$3.50 Shoes—a lar

and soft Velour calf w em are new and perfect and are in all sizes and are for dress or street wear. Sale price.....

\$2.95

\$2.95

50 Shoes—consisting of Vici kid, patent kid, patent box calf. Have welt soles; are all new comfortable for street, dress or business wear and are. Cleanup Sale price.....

\$2.95

our enlarged basement.

\$25.00 Axmin-

ster Rugs—9x12

feet in size; all

choice spring pat-

terns and color-

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton

Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 in-

ches and one of the best and most

sanitary rugs for bath or bedroom.

Removal Sale \$2.50

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna

choice colors and patterns; p-

reversible. A lot of just 75

offered for the Removal

Sale at.....

JEANIC S

ALABAMA

LAND AND

ABOVE 210 WASH

UIN

ONEY INC

By a Special Contributor.

These special stamps are left after the close of the exposition and will be burned in a great round brick furnace behind a closely-guarded iron door, which occupies a basement of the Postoffice Department, or at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, where the stamps are manufactured, and where the surplus stock of stamps is accumulated. The calls of the postmasters of the country for the stamps of the Pan-American Exposition the country did not use as many of the stamps as anticipated they would, and inasmuch as

[Copyright, 1904, by Waldon Fawcett.]

From the London Post.

The Secret of Egyptian Beauty.

Aboukir Bay.

One of Egypt's Pleasure Cities.

Strange Scenes.

Attractions of Nelson Island.

The Strain of Northern Blood.

There is a strain of northern blood among these fisher people; many are light haired, and blue or gray eyes are common among them, while their skins are occasionally almost Scandinavian in their fairness. Some ascribe these traits to a Turkish admixture, certain antiquarians speak of "Aegean" invaders or of the Greeks of Ptolemaic days, but the natives themselves, with deplorable lack of imagination, bluntly slate that these fair people date from the beginning of the century, when Napoleon's army garrisoned Aboukir among other places. At the other end of the color scale are the gypsy-like Bedawins, who feed their sheep and camels and grow spring barley behind the sandhill. Like their brethren at Mariout and near Ramlah they enjoy no good reputation among the law-abiding, and all cases of theft or destruction of property are laid to their charge. Yet the villagers of Aboukir, like all the fellahen of Egypt, are capable of lawlessness enough, and it is only in the past few years that the energy of the coast-guard officers has checked the traffic in hashesh, in which some 30 per cent. of the Aboukir men have at one time or another taken part. At present all is peaceful—the contraband trade is more and more dangerous—and, but for occasional squabbles with the neighboring village of Kharaba and with the Bedawins, the fishermen of Aboukir lead lives which would be accounted angelic in Menoufiah Province.

Personally.

1 Smyrna
and patterns; 1

ANIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—"SPRECKELS LINE."
S. ALAMEDA, Jan. 20th, for HONOLULU ONLY; S.S. MARIPOSA, Feb. 11th, for
HONOLULU direct, S.S. VENTURA, Feb. 11th, for HONOLULU, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND
AND AUSTRALIA. For literature and particulars apply to HUGH B. RICH-
MOND, 212 West Third Street, San Francisco.

DRIVING OUT JIMINEZ.

RUSSIANS.

Murderers Engage the Guards

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally,

By a Special Contributor.

FAHITI direct.
LAND and AU
Agent, 218 West

are in exceedingly
measure, then

The coffee, tobacco and fruit growers will also now extend operations, and the value of the new road is inestimable.

Every effort is made by the officials and entire corps of people in the employ of the company to give the best and most satisfactory railroad service.

...you owe \$10,000? Doesn't it worry you?
...in the least. It's another \$10,000 I'd like to
...that worries me.—[Chicago News]

ALAMEDA, Jan. 30th, for HONOLULU ONLY; S.S. MARIPOSA, Feb. 11th, for
direct. S.S. VENTURA, Feb. 11 h, for HONOLULU, SAMOA, NEW ZEAL-
AND AUSTRALIA. For literature and particulars apply to HUGH B. RICH,
Room 512 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

—

Marauders Engage the Czar's

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally

Business in Panama. By Frederic J. Haskin.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

MANY THINGS TO DISCOURAGE SETTLERS FROM UNITED STATES

From a Special Correspondent.

PANAMA, Jan. 5.—What are the chances for investment in Panama? What sort of jobs are waiting for men on the isthmus? These are questions of interest to the man with capital, as well as the fellow who depends upon his labor for a living. The subject can only be discussed in a general way. Colon, the terminal of the canal on the Atlantic side, is owned by the Panama Railroad Company—at least that corporation has a ninety-nine-year lease on the island upon which it is located. This island was surveyed years ago, and laid off into 4000 lots, but many of these are under water, and cannot be utilized until the townsite is filled in. The only speculation in real estate that can be done in Colon will be the leasing and sub-leasing of these lots. In anticipation of the boom all of the desirable sites have been leased, by parties on the inside, who are not sent here for their health—Colon is the one place in the world where this old expression is a clincher.

In the old days, when the French were working on the canal, there were about 15,000 people in Colon, but when the work stopped they thinned out in a hurry. It takes industries to make a city. The history of development

shows that no town can live long on wind. Some of the people here expect Colon to grow to its former size, but that is not likely. The great centers of the actual construction will be farther inland this time, principally at Bohio, where the great dam will be built, and at Culebra, where the great cut is being put through the solid rock. The work around Colon has been completed, and the activity at this point will not be so great as formerly. But it is the terminal of the railroad, as well as the Atlantic entrance to the canal, and is certain to be an important point on this account.

I was talking with the owner of a house on the principal street in Colon, and I asked him how much rent he was getting. "I get only \$50 a month now," he replied, "but I put on \$100 more when the treaty was signed in Panama, and I will put on another \$100 when it passes in Washington. I have not been sticking here in

the mud all these years for nothing." That is as far as rents are concerned.

There are now about 3000 people living in this number about 100 are Americans, and the other foreign element, such as Englishmen, Frenchmen, etc., the better class will probably stay. The rest are negroes, Chinamen and others, who are as dirty and miserable as their surroundings. They will never make good customers for anyone's lottery agents, cigarette manufacturers, and taker. There are no good stocks of merchandise because there is no one to sell to. If the population should increase to 10,000 or 12,000 people, the market would still be so vastly in the majority for American merchants with the class of goods accustomed to handle, would still be very small. Live is not the sort of customer the average American is looking for. To please his trade he has to handle a class of stuff that he wouldn't give at home. The kind of meat they use is not enough to be called dog meat. This is a fact, a good market for shoes because going barefoot is a popular style down this way. When they dress they want shoes for looks, not for wear. The kind of factories make are too good and too expensive. One The American and foreign element will buy the can get it, but it is a question if this class will be numerous enough to warrant the carrying of large first-class goods.

Like Holes in a Sieve.

Of course there are as many chances for there are holes in a sieve, but it is a question whether these chances are worth while. I read which read—"Surgeon—Dentist." The information that when the operator hasn't enough money to out, he cuts them out. When the best people get the toothache, they have to handle over fifty miles away, where there is one American is getting rich. One or two more dentists might well on the isthmus. Eggs cost ten cents a dozen of the time they cannot be had at any price. Forty cents a quart. The poultry raisers have trouble here as in Alaska. There is so much that the chicks do not do well. If they could through the long wet season the demand for young chickens, during the next few years, would be a fortune.

The climate is too severe for imported animals and dairymen will have to confine themselves to animals. Cows raised here do not give milk.



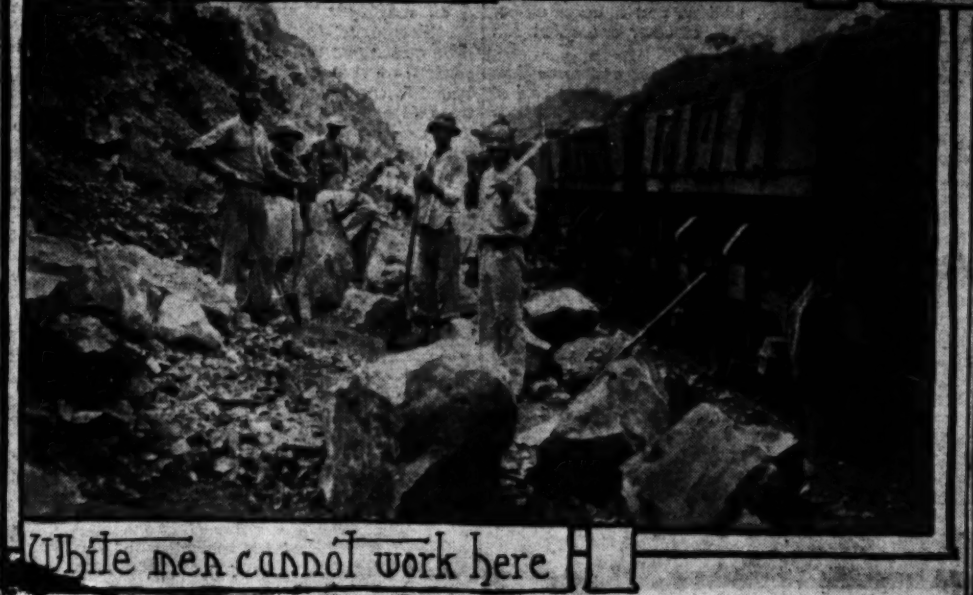
Lottery agents prosper in Panama



A bad place to sleep out of



A young member of Panama's great unwashed



White men cannot work here

ke Trade E

greatest store on the Pacific Ove
ve the public with worthy merv
and it is a store axiom th
our success for by honest metho
placing the name of the city
tly helped to establish its comm
and new arrivals from the Ea

Massage and Box

Our regular price for
75c. To interest str
alike, we will for M
massage and a large
well known and exce
Hyacinth Cream at t
combined price of...

Cleanup Sale

Goods which are in daily
necessities as groceries and
ask you save money over w

Oil Boiled Table Dama
suitable for lunch cloths or
covers, are either red and
or red and blue; regular
50c. Cleanup Sale price,
a yard

Linen Huck Towels—19x38
size; nicely hemmed ends
white, red or blue jacquard
leaf patterns. Cleanup
Sale price.....

40c Ascot Waistings—a
durable wash fabric,
grounds with black and c
figures and striped patter
corded and plain effects. C
up Sale price,
a yard

15c "Lily" Pique—50 pie
fleece back "Lily" Pique
ings, white or tinted gr
striped and plaid patter
pretty, seasonable waistings
ric, worth regularly 15c.
up Sale price,
a yard

Cleanup Sale



Seasonable
which will
pare with
you will g

Women's
Jersey r
sizes; usu
price per

Women's
ribbed; t
in ankle
values.

Women's Australian
Underwear—the vests
neck, long sleeve; pants ankle
They are gray or white. Sc
French ribbed; others Jersey
and still others flat knit; regul
and \$1.50 values. Cleanup
Sale price per garment.....\$1

Women's Wool Underw
French ribbed or flat knit; the
high neck, long sleeve; pant
length. The vests have silk
neck and front. They are gray
Regular \$2.00 values. \$1
Cleanup Sale price.....\$1

Infants' Knit Vests—fine
ribbed; high neck, long sleeve
down front; silk finished neck
The usual 25c values at 3 gar
ments for 50c or each.....

Winter F

Not cheaply made shoes
but the very best in wo
grade leathers; all on sty
below duplication.

Women's \$3.50 Shoes—a lat
Vici kid and soft Velour calf
All of them are new and perfect and are in all sizes and are
suitable for dress or street wear.
Cleanup Sale price.....\$2.95

Men's \$3.50 Shoes—consisting of Vici kid, patent kid, patent
colt and box calf. Have welt soles; are all new comfortable
shoes for street, dress or business wear and are
Cleanup Sale price.....\$2.95

our enlarged basement.

\$25.00 Axminster
Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 in-
ches and one of the best and most

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton
Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 in-
ches and one of the best and most

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna
choice colors and patterns;
reversible. A lot of just 75

NOT GOOD TO EAT.

"I'm shaving soap I'm using," said the barber, "it's like it?"

"Spluttered the victim, as the brush slipped from his mouth."—(Philadelphia Press.)

Correspondence London Mail.

Had our pipe-cleaner returned empty-handed he would have hurried to the pawnbroker, always near at hand, and raised a few farthings on his precious brass pipe, his hibachi, or his few poor garments not in actual use. With the money he would have purchased fish entrails or the offal from horses used for food, and perhaps a handful of scraps from a garbage barrel. With these he would have feasted with his family, and with them prayed that

Poverty has its ultimate expression here—its last word.
STEPHEN ENGLAND.

I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky;
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm further off from heaven
Than when I was a boy.

—[Thomas Hood.

With Great Britain trying to steal Tibet, Japan trying to steal Korea, Russia trying to steal Manchuria, and Germany trying to steal anything that is not nailed down, China must feel like a minority stockholder in the United States Shipbuilding Company.—[Detroit Free Press.

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to

Timely Special Announcements.

Dominican Government Has

**Marauders Engage the Czar's
Forces on the Soil of
Manchuria.**

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to

Rapid Telegraphy.

MARVELOUS SPEED. ATTAINED BY
NEW GERMAN SYSTEM.

By a Special Contributor.

GERMANY has a rapid telegraph in operation between Berlin and Frankfort by the Imperial Post which has not its equal in all the modern appliances in any other country in the world.

It is the Pollack-Virag High Speed Telegraph, in which completion electricians and engineers the world over have been greatly interested for some time. In the hands of Antol Pollak, its owner, the prominent Berlin inventor, it has, it is said, finally reached a state of perfection which places it far above all other inventions of its kind in meeting modern requirements and solving modern problems of speed and accuracy in transmitting messages.

Only recently the telegraph was installed between two cities, a distance of about three hundred and seventy miles, and success was immediately insured.

Though the telegraph has in the hands of Mr. Pollak reached its present high standard through some improvements which he made recently, it is the work of two men, from whom it takes its name—Mr. Pollak and his former colleague, the late Josef Virag, a young electrician of note in Germany, who, unfortunately died before he realized to the fullest extent the great value of their invention to modern progress.

In order to be certain that telegraphing presents no difficulties with the new form of writing in which two separate current impulses are placed one above the other, numerous experiments were made with the new system. The first tests were carried out between Budapest and Pozsony over a bronze loop 215 kilometers long and 3 mill-

be coped with. The point of light which moves on the sensitive paper, and which produces the letters on it, has certainly as powerful an effect as can be obtained by a small incandescent lamp and small mirror, but it had to be taken into account that the vibrating diaphragm of the telephone must not be overloaded.

The time of exposure, namely, the time in which the point of light travels over the surface corresponding to its own extent is only 3-1000 of a second in duration; on the other hand, the development and fixing must be done with the utmost rapidity, as otherwise the accumulation of sensitive paper in the developing and fixing vessels causes great inconvenience. A loss of time between the

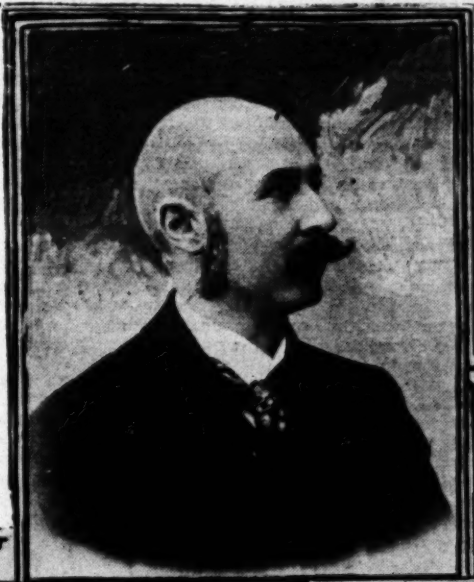
by any typewriter, after a few hours' practice. The machine can perforate up to five and six letters a second, and so arranged that, if even two keys are pressed simultaneously, no mistake can occur.

The text of the telegram to be dispatched is entered on paper ribbons in perforations, reminding one of the Morse signs. This notation is made by means of a perforating device which is perfectly independent of the telegraph apparatus.

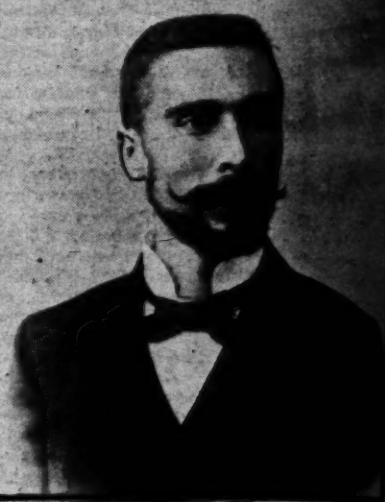
The sign transmitter deals with these paper ribbons automatically. The paper ribbon is carried through rollers. One of these rollers consists of rings, from one another, each ring being electrically connected with the corresponding junctures of a battery, giving different degrees of potentials. Immediately the ribbon is pressing on the roller underneath the paper ribbon, a current flows over a hole in the same, the battery sends during a certain period a current through the brush into the line. This way one is able to dispatch about 400 current impulses per second, whilst on the hand dispatcher it amounts to 5-6 per second. These impulses are converted into vibrations by the current in the sensitive diaphragm of a telephone to receive these rapid series of impulses.

By means of a mirror resting on a point fixed in the of the vibrating diaphragm, the vibrations throw an incandescent lamp onto a ribbon of sensitive paper. In this way the vibrations of the diaphragm are graphically fixed in the shape of a wave line.

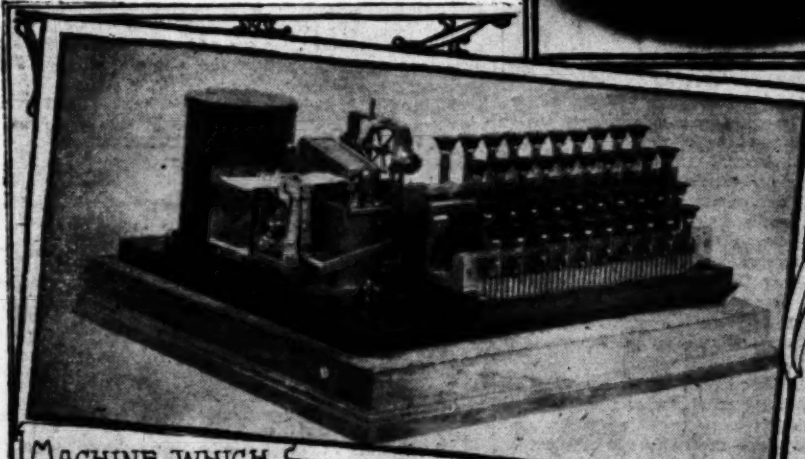
The most effective and ingenious part of the invention



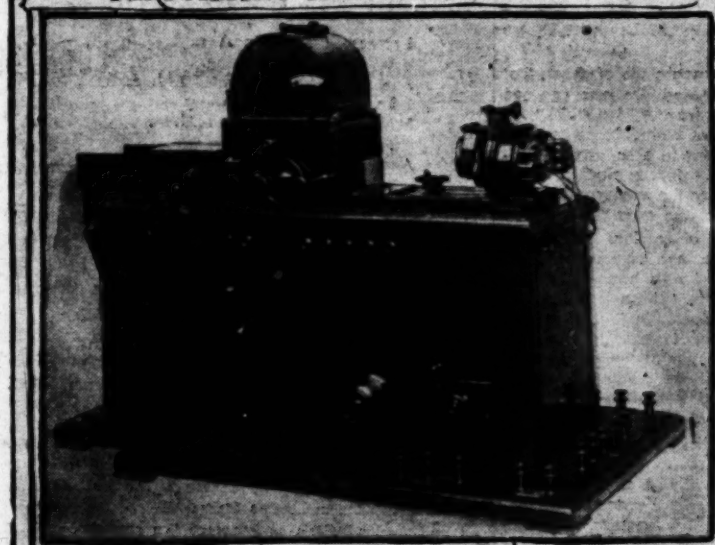
ANTOL POLLACK



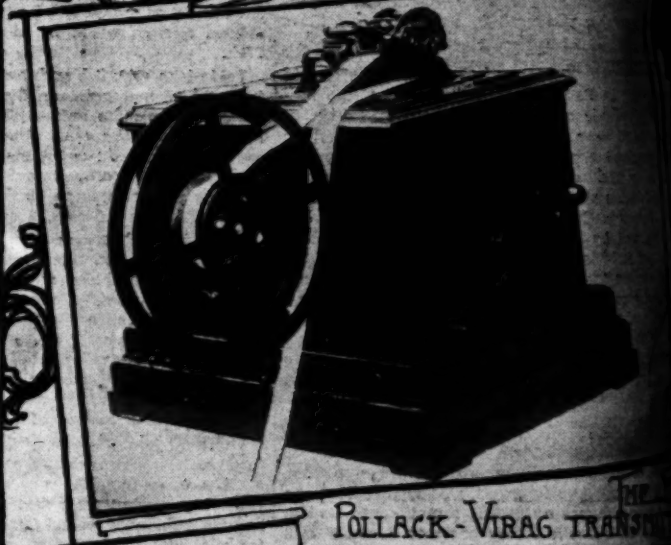
JOSEF VIRAG



MACHINE WHICH PERFORATES TELEGRAMS FOR RECEIVER



MACHINE FOR RECEIVING



POLLACK-VIRAG TRANSMITTER

imeters in diameter. Later on, telegrams were sent between Budapest and Fiume over a bronze loop 600 kilometers in length and 4 millimeters in diameter. These experiments, always showed the same good results, and confirmed the fact that telegrams can be safely transmitted by means of the new Pollack-Virag system at a speed of even 50,000 words per hour, over eight hundred words per minute, according to the length and nature of the wire.

After these experiments were concluded, the construction of the apparatus suitable for practical working was begun. All technical difficulties in this respect were successfully overcome, and such was the simplicity of the apparatus that every telegraph official was able to work on them after a few days' practice.

The elaborations of the telegraphic system itself, which is very simple, were followed by the construction of the necessary auxiliary apparatus and a perforating machine; and as simple as these devices may appear in their present-day shape, their perfection, especially that of the automatic developer and perforator, occupied much time and consideration. Quite exceptional requirements had to

dispatch and delivery of a telegram would also be caused. An apparatus had therefore to be found, which would immediately develop, fix and deliver the telegram in at least a half-dry condition. The inventors were successful in constructing an apparatus by which the development is done in from five to six seconds, the fixing in from six to seven seconds, and by which the telegrams come out of the apparatus ready for use. The paper is almost quite dry, the top layer of gelatine only being still a little moist; this can, however, be immediately dried by application of blotting paper or a similar material, so that the telegrams are ready for delivery without anything further being done. The apparatus is so arranged that short ribbons as well as ribbons over 25 meters long and 7 centimeters wide, containing from 10,000 to 12,000 words, can be immediately developed and fixed.

The problem of making a perforator by which the telegram to be delivered can be rapidly perforated was also most successfully solved by the inventors, who constructed a perforating machine, which is worked like a typewriter machine, and which can therefore be manipulated

is the improvement by means of which the text of the telegram is transmitted through double transmitting and receiving apparatus. Two fold impulses sent on a double wire, instead of a small mirror a twofold movement, namely, a horizontal axial vibration or movement. By a combination of these vibrations, the reflecting device of the text of the telegram in the well-known Latin alphabet on the light-sensitive paper.

The photographic development and fixing is done automatically in a special part of the receiver, in which the portion of the ribbon, leaving the apparatus, is taken into the full contents of the telegram, can be delivered direct to the person addressed.

In addition to the great speed of telegraphing, the great advantage of the system is, that the person receiving the telegram can prepare the perforated slips of his own perforator, and hand the same to the telegraph office, and that the text of it can, when required, be taken there, and sent to many addresses in the shortest time. This way, one can, on the one hand, guard against the loss of the telegram and reform the intelligence to a much more rapid one, and on the other hand, prepare beforehand detailed directions or information for perforated slips for telegraphic transmission, so that the

\$2.95

our enlarged basement.

\$25.00 Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet in size; all

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 inches and one of the best and most

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna choice colors and patterns; reversible. A lot of just 75

expected event occurring, the telegrams can be immediately and in the shortest time imagined.

As to its employment, iron wire and ordinary copper wire come into consideration for long distances, but do not allow current impulses to pass through one wire as quickly as is required by the Pollak-Virag system. In the latter from 300 to 400 current impulses pass through the wire in a second, the conditions of which are more similar to those of telephonic communication. Good bronze wires are therefore necessary. On the other hand, it is not necessary to protect the wires to the degree required with telephone wires, the influence of induction, as the apparatuses are comparatively unsuceptible. The experiments made have satisfactorily proved this. In the Pollak-Virag system considerable saving in telegraph wire is effected, and as much written matter can be transmitted on two wires of the rapid telegraph system as on twenty wires of the ordinary system.

The apparatuses had been constructed for practical purposes, the Royal Hungarian Ministry of War was applied to for permission to experiment on the lines of the Telegraph Department. The permission was readily accorded to, and the line Pozsony-Budapest was placed at their disposal for carrying out experiments. A transmitter was fitted up at Pozsony and a receiver at the chief telegraph office in Budapest, and the apparatus worked reliably and evenly in respect. Shortly after the conclusion of these experiments the Pollak demonstrated with the apparatuses before the German Emperor and Empress, as well as the Emperor of Austria, in the postoffice and the heads of the telegraph administration interested in the invention.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest conferred the inventors of rapid telegraphy the Wahrmann prize, which is awarded every five years for the most important invention or attainment in technical, industrial or agricultural spheres.

G. P.

SKETCHES FROM KOREA.

Independent writes: Less than a decade ago Korea was an unknown land to Europeans, but today it is known to the world. The Han River, which crosses the Han River by one of the finest bridges in the East, while Seoul is traversed by electric tramways, installed and operated by an American company. Once away from these evidences of progress, however, Korea remains very much as it was before she opened her door to the world. A land full of quaint surprises, inhabited by a people of a different and intelligent people. Seoul, the capital, is a wide, valley between high precipitous mountains. It is surrounded by a wall twenty-five feet high and fourteen miles in circumference, pierced along its entire length and pierced by eight gates, each of these being surmounted by a lofty gate. Within the last two years the gates remained closed until sunrise, the signal for closing them was given on a great bronze bell, and once closed, not a soul could pass out or in without a permit. Now, however, of them are only closed at 10 p.m. to prevent foreigners are allowed to come and go freely. Standing on the city walls one sees a succession of miles of tiled roofs, only here and there by the wooded park-like grounds, and of the great wide causeway which runs through the city from the east to the west gate. On the side of the town are hundreds of Japanese consulates and there a European residence or mission building. One of the commonest sights are the bull carts, drawn by particular teams, which, in contradistinction to every other country, are of large size. These carts bring in the construction of the new palace. The old palace was suddenly abandoned some years ago to the rumor that it was haunted, for the most superstitious person in the world, and the king and his court pass their whole lives in perpetual terror of evil spirits.—[London Graphic.]

THE CALAVERAS BIG TREES.

They, that have escaped the crashing storm and the falling forest fire, have watched the land grow full and rich, a land of the heart's desire, have watched the golden country grow, gold fruit and golden ore, have seen them now from their ancient ground where they stood as ages wore? Were it were that they should bow from their place and now they stand like the sale of good redwood, for the sake of the price of land! And down thro' the wide, wide world, thro' the country alone, not wood enough, and to spare? Then why did ye hew these down? And up and down thro' the world, or thro' California and the land for the folk of the world? Then why cut them from their throne? Were it were for the good, big trees, and shame on the woodman's hand, they should fall for the sale of wood, or fall for the sake of land! They are gone, and the deer of the plain, shall these be in their tracks, like ancient monarchs dethroned, to the jeer of the changing axe?

ROBINSON JEFFERS.

The Tramp of the Sea.

HOW THE MAGICIAN PLAYED WITH WATERS AND COUNTED ONE.

From the London Mail.

SHE came through the greyness from the black North, burrowing like a mole in seas that rolled unceasingly to meet her.

The Tyne built her. Miners had delved for her far in the bowels of the earth; ironworkers had fashioned her, sweating, black of face. Then when she was ready they decked her with flags as for a gala, and a lady dressed in costly silks and furbelows, and wearing a black picture hat, gave her her name. She called her the Magician, speaking the word with an accent quite faultless.

A cynical person standing to view the launch described her as "a triumph of engineering audacity," and surmised that she would "be dirty in a sea way." She was. But at the moment she looked clean and particular and spinstery-like in her nice grey coat, white collars, and cuffs, and a funnel elaborately ribboned in red and yellow.

So they loaded her with 4000 tons of north-country diamonds to blacken the wharves at Colombo, and sent her through the dock gates to frighten the shipping in the Channel. A thing of brittle plates with a bow like a barn and a stern like a pillow, with two stumped masts standing decorously apart and a pair of grapnel anchors set in her hawse like the fangs of a walrus. She grinned at the seas she was christened to lord.

The Tactics of the Magician.

The grey Channel had nothing to say to her. The liners examined her, tongue in cheek, but at the edge of the bay, where the white spume rolled echoing towards Ushant, the seas which had swung sleepily to meet her all the way from her home in the north rose at her approach, took a new motif, and rushed spluttering and angry to maim her.

The Magician burrowed mole-wise in the pother, kicking her heels as moles kick, spilling the seas as moles spill earth. Sportively, with a clean face and shining ribbons, she fronted the rollers at 6 o'clock. With a light heart, in the plenitude of her strength and youth, she entered on the dark watches of her first night in the bay, and the gale, marking her gutter-like approach, settled down to speak in italics. Seas charged where before they had ambled. Seas leaped to destroy where before they had sluggishly strolled. It was dark—dark as the mines from whence she and her diamonds were sprung.

Her decks were of steel, her sides were of steel, her bridge, her masts, her houses, her bunks, her rigging were of steel, and each individual bit of her sang its own tune triumphantly innocent of harmony. She shrieked at the bulks, groaned at the plates, whistled at the engines, purred at the beams, and when the seas smote her her cries rang out amid the boom of a monstrous drum.

Hummmmm! Shwrrrr! Cr-r-r-r-r! Four bells—10 o'clock, and silence as a roller drew breath for an effort—silence, then with lifted head, and whistling brazenly she reeled to her bath and floundered over bridge deep in the brine. She revelled in the seas as a child revels in a warm tub before the nursery fire; she lay down in them as a child lies sprawling at the edge of the beach kicking pink heels at the sunshine. The waters clucked past her laughing; the declivities, the chasms, the spewing foam stretches harmed her not at all—it was the crew who stood, hands up, to be shot at. She objected to crews. They appeared futile, unnecessary—she put down her head with a swirl, grumbling audibly she could get to Colombo without them—this Magician, this triumph of engineering audacity!

On the bridge men faced the turmoil undismayed. The bay! Let it whirl. . . . the engine-room telegraph standing at full speed pointed distinctly to the attitude of the bridge. The bay! Well—she would be christened early.

Dignity and Impudence.

The captain, a broad-set man, standing beating numbed mittens behind the small dodger, had no qualms on the subject. She was a punching machine; a thing of modern invention given to rollicking moods, fearless of the elements, chattering at the rivets, supremely disdainful alike of her lords and their bones.

She wallowed sidelong at a monster ambling solemnly from the Atlantic, and the water gushed about her decks as it gushes amid the rocks in a gale. She stood up to look at her accomplishment, her walrus fangs spouting misty streamlets into the void. Nothing? Incredible—absurd! She had twisted cunningly at the onset, she had driven deep into the heart of that straight wall, flicked with her heels, and . . . nothing?

Booommmmm! Shwrrrr! Cr-r-r-r-r! the rivets clattered out—nothing!

The night was black, the wind a gale. The noise of a steam roller grinding flints in a roadway echoed in the blackness, then a new terror drove up to blur their vision—rain from the south. The Magician strode boldly to meet it, and the rain drew a curtain to hide her. She was ugly. She staggered as a drunkard man staggers at the houses spanning his path. She advertised her approach with a blob of smoke. It seemed necessary to shroud her from sight, therefore the bay sent rain.

Eight bells! "Eiyah! Thank God for that," said the officer as he struck it.

Out in the murk and shadows where the lamps threw misty light upon the spray—red, green, the man on the lookout repeated the signal. The notes carried bridgeward on the wings of the gale droned happily of sleep. The watch would go below, the mate would go below; another trip, another mate would stand to face the racket. "Eiyah! Thank God for that!"

Follows an interval—three minutes, five; then the noise of shuffling footsteps dodging amid the lifelines heralded

the approach of relief. They moved slowly. They moved circumspectly down, there where the waters hissed and roared. Sometimes they moved not at all—for the Magician, bent on new antics, prodded with her nose at a mountain. It advanced to greet her. From the caves of the south-west it rolled booming to maim her—and the Magician prodded with her nose!

The Magician Counts One.

Three men, one male. The watch crept drowsily from the humors of a fore-castle of steel, the mate from a mahogany-filled room. They advanced by stages. The mate reached first, but the crew, the three men, comprising the Magician's port watch, clung to the life lines dodging the seas.

"Now!" said one, "now's the time, boys!" and making a rush he reached the bridge ladder in safety.

The second climbed to the lookout. But the third, the "farmer" of the watch, and doubly a farmer, seeing he was green to the sea and its moods, halted alone in the blackness inquiring precisely of the night: "Hey you! Veech vay I go. . . . Veech vay?"

No one answered. Indeed, no one heard. But the Magician saw him leaving the life lines, and made ready to greet him. She floundered at a sea, wallowing joyfully in the torrent. The waters swirled high, crossing the man's path, and he squealed. Like a stuck pig he cried out floating breast high on the flood. He moved swiftly down the steep decks, butted the steel rail, and the squeal died out—but a note of his voice had swept bridgeward on the gale, and the captain, still standing, beating numbed feet beside the dodger, cried out to know who shouted.

"What's wrong?" he repeated, "eigh! Who's singing out?" Then again, as the sound vanished and a new notion struck him, "Relieve the wheel there, and no nonsense!"

The wheel was relieved. The lookout was relieved. The squeal was relieved, for out there in the blackness the squealer bobbed gravely in a new environment, unmindful of charging seas, unmindful of the crash and jar of machinery, unmindful indeed that it was he who had squealed.

But at four bells, two weary and drenching hours later, the mate scratched in the log book with a hand that dripped rivulets of brine: "One of the crew, shipped as John Johnson, missing. Supposed to have been washed overboard. Heavy gale S. W. Vessel laboring badly."

The Magician flung up her heels, reveling in the foam-stretches. "One!" she said, and dived like a herring at the sight of a dogfish.

EDWARD NOBLE.

HEALING HELOUAN.

On the Nile bank, opposite the site of Memphis, and fifteen miles south of Cairo, is the village of Helouan. East of the village, about two and one-half miles away in the desert, are the sulphur baths of Helouan, "Helouan-les-Bains," as the place is called in the polite circles of Cairo. The remarkable feature about this desert oasis (for so it is, although frequent trains run straight to it from Cairo, and it has hotels and private houses, and even a palace of the Khedive) is that it is in some places saturated with water. There are springs beneath the surface, and the water from them is that healing water which contains sodium, magnesium, and lime, and which ensures prosperity to any locality where it is found. The twelve Helouan springs are charged with sulphur, with iron, and with salt, and they resemble the well-known springs of Aix-les-Bains and Enghien. It is the sulphur springs for which Helouan is chiefly famous, and it is also for its pure and dry desert air. It may be imagined, therefore, that Helouan is a very favorite place with the Cairenes, Egyptians, English and French, and the rest and quiet of the desert oasis are held in high appreciation by them.

The baths of Helouan were certainly in use among the ancient Egyptians, for Manetho, the historian, records that King Amen-hep sent away to them "the leprosy and other incurable persons in order to separate them from the rest of the Egyptians," and the healing place was said to be "at the quarries," on the east side of the Nile. The quarries of Tura and Masara are within donkey ride from Helouan, and they are a favorite excursion for the patients. From these quarries came the whole of the stone for the casing of the pyramids and for the temples of Memphis and Thebes; from them, after 4000 years, still come the flags of magnesian limestone, with which the modern houses and courts of Cairo are paved. It is recorded that in the seventh century A.D. the Saracen notables of Cairo who were driven out by the plague went to Helouan.

The springs were first made generally known to Europeans in 1830 by Linant Pasha, a French engineer, and in 1849 the Egyptian government took over the place. Not till 1871, however, did the "cure" really begin to be appreciated, but when it once got a fair start trees were planted and the swamps were drained, and in 1876 the railway was opened. Dr. Sandwith, in his pleasant little book on "Egypt as a Winter Resort," has much to say about Helouan. "In an establishment," he says, "where crowned heads are visitors, and which humbly imitates the huge establishments of Europe, no cost has been spared in putting the bath-houses into excellent order. The corridors are paved with marble and the baths are of enameled porcelain tiles. It is especially in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis that Helouan is most successful, improving the patient's state at the time, and rendering him less liable to acute attacks in the future; and, as at other similar establishments, there is a favorable record of individual cripples who are laboriously carried to the springs and eventually walk away wreathed in joy."—[London Graphic.]

A New York baby slept continuously for more than two weeks, and then awoke sound and well. Most parents would be satisfied if their infantile offspring could be induced to sleep all night without raising the roof.—[Colorado Springs Telegraph.]

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confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to

MEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—"SPRECKELS LINE"
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Timely Special Announcements.

DRIVING OUT JIMINEZ.

Dominican Government Has

RUSSIANS.

Marauders Engage the Czar's Forces on the Soil of Manchuria.

Miraculous Spirit Cures.

A BELGIAN LAD OF SIXTEEN WHO ATTRACTS GREAT ATTENTION.

From a Special Correspondent.

RUSSELS, Jan. 10.—Some remarkable cases of spirit cures being reported from Chevelipont, a small hamlet beyond Villeis la Ville, in South Brabant, Belgium, I determined to look into the matter, and so set forth in quest of the reputed miracle-worker. Villeis la Ville lies just off the direct line from Brussels to Namur, and is nearly as celebrated today for the splendid ruins of its once magnificent Cistercian Abbey, founded in the twelfth century by Bernard of Clervaux, as it was when the fine pile of buildings was still standing in perfect beauty.

It took me some little time to locate the author of the miraculous cures, with which the country and the English press were ringing, for an application to the cure of the village resulted in a reply that any such person was unknown in the neighborhood; the reverend gentleman, considering that all these practices were the work of the devil did not desire to encourage visitors. The hotel-keeper near the ruins was, however, more enlightened and put me on the right track. I found Chevelipont a hamlet with half a dozen dwellings of the low, red-roofed, white-walled kind, so typical of Belgian cottages, and one of these was pointed out to me as the house of the Pirsch family.

The author of the miraculous cures by spirit agency is a boy of sixteen, named Edward Pirsch, who has been aiding the sick to recovery in an astonishing fashion for the last three years. He is the elder of two sons of M. Charles Pirsch, a marble-quarry owner, an able, intelligent man, with the highest possible reputation for uprightness and straightforwardness. The mother is also an intelligent woman, hardworking, practical and alert. Until recently Mrs. Pirsch's mother, whose house joins theirs, has kept a small inn, which her daughter-in-law managed, but this has now been closed. One of the peculiarities of the case is that the family takes neither money nor gifts; and as it was felt that the spirit cures might be a means of attracting people to the inn, it was decided to give up this business.

A Healthy-looking Boy.

The two Pirsch boys have received a good education. The younger is a lad of about 12. The elder is a shortish, thick-set youth, strong and sturdy, and the exact opposite of anything one might look for in connection with ethereal matters. He has a very bright complexion, and is dark, with large dark eyes. He was educated at the College of Charleroi, where he did very well, passing out fifth, having specially taken up commercial subjects, as his intention is to follow the business of his father, and develop it still further by exports to other countries. He is therefore anxious to learn only foreign languages, and his schoolmasters guarantee that he studied neither medicine nor chemistry while at Charleroi.

I told him that I had heard of very remarkable cases of sick people having been cured by prescriptions given by him when under alleged spirit guidance, and he said simply: "It is quite true." All the villagers from far and near come to me for prescriptions."

"How do you write them when you know nothing of medicine?" I inquired.

"I am guided by a spirit named Dr. Siprio, who, by my hand, writes out the prescriptions necessary. I am not asleep nor quite in a trance; my eyes are wide open, but I seem to lose sense of surroundings. My right arm is numb up to the elbow when possessed by the spirit."

"Tell me about Dr. Siprio," I said.

"He is the spirit of a Servian doctor, who has been dead a great number of years, but who, anxious to aid his fellow men, uses me as an instrument."

"Then he writes in Servian, or at least in Latin."

"No. He uses French." He explained to me that even "over there" (thus the boy spoke of that unknown land to which all are drifting and about which we vainly would learn) "spirits must study and learn such things as shall enable them to be more useful to the earth they have left behind." In this way he also explained the fact that the doctor occasionally makes use of remedies discovered since his day, though he ordinarily only employs herbs.

Showed Him Where the Herbs Were.

"Are you an herbalist?" I asked.

"No. I knew nothing of herbs when Dr. Siprio first visited me, nor did my family, but by means of minute descriptions, rough spirit drawings and other indications we know now how to look for those that grow in the neighborhood. Others we buy from regular retailers, and often the doctor prescribes herbs quite unknown in Belgium, and which have to be procured at trouble and expense from abroad. My mother and grandmother prepare the herbs, and make medicine or ointments, which we give away absolutely gratis to all who come to us. I seldom see the patients. As I know nothing of medicine it would be of no use. Usually the sick send a friend who describes the symptoms, or we receive a letter. Then I consult Dr. Siprio, who directs what should be done. I can call on him at any time, and he never fails."

"It is almost impossible to define what I have cured, because I have treated every sort of complaint—many which the doctors have quite given up, and have never failed. How is it done? I do not know. It is not my business. I only have to write the prescriptions. Sometimes when Dr. Siprio is away on a spirit mission another doctor takes his place. He is a doctor of the neighborhood who died long ago, and who greatly disapproved of spiritualism during his life, but who, once dead, took possession of my arm to my great surprise one day, and said he knew now that there were many things he had not properly understood before, and that he was always will-

ing to help me. He is not as good as Dr. Siprio, however, and I do not often call on him to help me."

As soon as he could leave the boy ran off to play with a comrade, evidently being far more humanly boyish than other-worldly. His mother told me impressively that he has communication with a great number of other spirits, fourteen or them often speaking to him consecutively. None of them predict the future, nor is the boy a clairvoyant. One of them, named Callon, says he died in Peru fifteen years ago, and was a great traveler. He gives in writing long lectures on spiritualism, etc., while another, "Pirol," evidently the joking spirit of the party, was a watchmaker of Montigny. It is seriously asserted that he often winds the clocks of the family, and has occasionally mended them.

Returning to the subject of the spirit of Dr. Siprio, the boy's mother continued: "It is not unusual for him to say (always in writing through the boy's agency) 'This is a case I will visit tonight and prescribe for tomorrow.' This is done and with wonderful results."

Crowds of Patients.

Naturally the peasants round crowd to the door whenever they are sick, and even those of better classes do not disdain, when the resources of the family practitioner do not succeed, to send an envoy, or to write and beg the aid of the extraordinary boy. The local doctors scoff and rage, but cannot explain the cures.

I was so interested that I asked whether I might attend a seance, which I did another night, wading through deep snow in company with two Belgian Journalists. One of them was the editor of the Journal de Charleroi, not a



EDWARD PIRSCH.

believer in spiritualism, and inclined to doubt the spirit cures, though he owned he had heard of such marvelous effects of the herbal spirit treatment that he was fairly puzzled. He had, like myself, paid a previous visit to Chevelipont, and, struck by the reports he heard on every side, he decided to test the wonderful spirit cures. He therefore described the case of an old lady who was very ill, having been unable to sleep at all for many weeks. She had moreover, a badly swollen leg, which no one had been able to cure, and which prevented her walking, and kept her in bed.

After listening to the details the boy withdrew a few moments to a darkened room, and emerged with a paper on which was written "I will visit the patient tonight." A prescription followed, which—some herb being required that was not in the house—was to be forwarded. The editor lived some distance by train from Chevelipont, and returned home late without telling anyone of his errand. Receiving the medicine next morning, he called on his old friend to recommend its use. Greatly to his amazement, he was told that she had had the first good night for weeks, and that she was still sleeping like a child. She has continued to mend ever since, the ointment has cured the bad leg, and she is walking about. Such a testimony from the editor of a paper like the Journal de Charleroi and a man who is not a spiritualist, was very striking.

Seven-foot Jump for a Table.

The seance was held in a kitchen divided in two by a partition about seven feet high, one-half being used for a dispensary and the clerical work connected with the quarry. The door between was open, and we were constantly in and out. The room was absolutely bare of anything except the chairs, and a heavy kitchen table. The party consisted of about twelve, the Pirsch family, the Belgian journalists, myself, and some stolid-looking peasants, with certainly nothing suggesting imagination about them. The boy sat at the head of the table with a blank copy book and pencil, and began writing under the influence of the guiding spirit Callon as soon as the room was darkened. The boy wrote without ceasing in absolute darkness for an hour and a half, the only break in the silence being the croaky voice of the grandmother in the chimney corner, who every time she heard the three pencil taps, which was the spirit signal that the bottom of the page was reached, cried, "Turn, turn," like some voice of Fate.

The essay when finished, (and glad we were when the drop of the pencil on the table gave the intimation that

it was ended,) proved to be a clever treatise on spiritualism, excellently worded, and admirably presented, touched on religion and politics, and would have been a praiseworthy production from a man.

Many other spirit messages came later on, but the table-turning that followed differed little from any other seances, except that there were no "prophecies" in the room to aid in any cheating. The table was turned lively I have ever seen. It endeavored to climb the wall and actually succeeded in leaping the seven-foot partition into the next room. The noise as it clattered about turned top down on the stone floor with tremendous smacks was deafening, and by the end of the evening the top of the table was well split.

A Spirit Prescription.

The seance closed with a consultation of Dr. Siprio, the various persons present on behalf of their ailments, and letters were read from sick people anxious for cures. The boy wrote the answers in the dark as he dictated each case being very carefully diagnosed, and prescriptions given. I obtained the following prescription for a friend who has internally damaged her knee by a fall when crossing a railway line.

"Grind and make into an ointment the following ingredients:

- "10 grammes of pure boric acid.
- "5 grammes pure amica plant.
- "10 grammes ground elm bark.
- "5 grammes powdered charcoal.
- "10 grammes very strongly phenolated water.
- "Rub well with this twice a day."

Up to the present time I have not been able to put the prescription into practice, but give it as a specimen of the spirit work.

The Belgian journalists who had already received specimens of the boy's writing from his college, examined all the papers written that evening—some written backward—and failed to find any particular similarity between any of the manuscripts, which varied in every spirit, and the boy's own.

The seance lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning, ending at 9 in the evening. The only person of the party who did not look worn out was the medium himself, who was as fresh and bright as possible at the end. He says he is always well, and very bright and gay, and is continually being held, to which anyone who is providing arrangements are made beforehand. Four is the outside number of strangers at a seance, investigation is invited, and every day's post brings a flood of letters from sick people asking that the spirit may be consulted on their behalf, or expressing gratitude for recovery.

The lad is writing a book under spirit guidance, but does not know which spirit, and has been told by the intangible author to read what is written. He has been from time to time busy in a hall, where he knows not what, for a long book, which he naively hopes may be a volume on herbal medicine.

Many boys who have thus attracted attention have become conceited or self-assertive. Edward Pirsch, however, remains a simple lad, apparently not particularly interested in all this spirit guidance of which he is the instrument, but rather bothered with it. He is not particularly interested in his stamp collection, or in the other things that attract a boy of his age.

The last words of this mysterious boy's letter, written into the snow, and set out through a blizzard of flakes, on a long walk through country lanes with acquaintances, the Belgian journalists, who had been told to send the stamps you promised, and a copy of the photograph you had taken of me. I was told to send a mustache, which I am sure I can feel only by looking at all in the picture.

A few days after leaving Chevelipont, I met together with the letter acknowledging the photograph is reproduced here—the interesting intimation that young Pirsch was about to start a new magazine, of which the editors were to be Dr. Siprio, Hugo and other distinguished writers who were living, and whose services are to be given to the apparently, as their journal is to be published in a year—just enough to cover the cost of printing, as it is hardly reasonable to suppose that any spirits would find it worth while to pay for printing matter. The spirits are to write the whole of the boy acting merely as a sort of private secretary and business manager for them.

[Copyright, 1904, by Curtis Brown.]

A GIBRALTAR DISCOVERY.

An interesting relic has just been fished up from the bottom of Gibraltar Harbor, having been discovered by a diver in the course of some work. It is a gun about nine feet in length, and of the quality of the gun metal, it is in an excellent preservation. It must have been quite a "big" gun. It is reasonable to suppose that it was used against the Rock during the great siege, and that the ship from which it was fired was the fire from the fortress. After lying for 120 years at the bottom of the sea, the gun is brought to the surface, its nationality, name and age. It bears the arms of Spain, beautifully embossed, the inscriptions: "El Telegrafo. Violati Fulmine Rex V. Hispaniar Rex. Elisab. Fern. Hispan. Regis. Fecit, Sevilla. Anno D 1726."

A recent novel says: "His keen gray eyes, his finely-chiseled lips and clear-cut brow, were springing to her cheeks showed how deep his wound which he had inflicted." No arrests.

Pity the sorrows of the overworked department. A harsh and unfeeling government insists on his daily allotment of labor from six and a half to seven.—[New York Tribune.

Good Shows

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VARIOUS
Compiled for

Interesting story developed...
Honorable Artillery Company...
It was handsome...
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Magazine.

Shrinkage.
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New York Press.

REPRESENTATIVE "JOE" GA...
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man and footman dro...
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master assured them it w...
them to the dingy...
slab, covered with a w...
The ladies looked splen...
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most expensive undertak...
lined mahogany co...
plate. The undertak...
within the casket, and ag...
the jaw of the dead...
closed when the ladies...
fact was revealed that the

and are in all sizes and are

\$2.95

kid, patent kid, patent...
are all new comfortable...
wear and are

\$2.95



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Good Short Stories.

ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM
VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

...story developed out of the visit of the ... Artillery Company of London to Wash-
... it was handsome Sergeant Arthur Weston
... in the following dialogue at the White

... "Miss Roosevelt?" he bashfully inquired, as he
... of cake.

... keep the cake as a souvenir of its donor," he

... said Miss Alice, with a graceful bow.

... the awkward part: the gold-laced regimen-
... had no pockets in which to carry away

... blushing, "I think I shall eat it after all;
... I am taking it away with me," he con-

... laughed heartily, and waited until the

... had disappeared.

... was afterward heard to say:

... you American men your pockets.—Ask a man

... a knife, a cigarette, or anything in reason,

... pocket he goes, and brings out exactly what

... the penny-in-the-slot machine. I must con-

... Americans have an idea of utility and comfort

... me strongly."—[Joe Mitchell Chapple, in

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good teeth firmly set. The dead brother, it was known, had false teeth. The ladies were rejoiced at the revelation, and to know that after all the dead man was not related to them. They dried their eyes and departed, accompanied by the undertaker, who carried the coffin back empty.

As the Irish morgue master re-covered the corpse on the marble slab, he shook his forefinger at the lifeless form and remarked: "There, ye see what an illegant funeral ye would have had if ye had had the good sinse to keep yer mouth shut."—[Washington Times.

The Man and the Borrowed Automobile.

A MAN who had acquired the borrowing habit once borrowed an automobile and went for a ride through a country district wherein the native who talks through his horse collar was largely in evidence.

The car the borrowing man had borrowed was a low-browed, rakish craft, and was known as the Red Hot Hoodoo from Hades. Its owner was a man of such vast wealth that the expense incident to standing for rural extortions was to him a mere matter to receive the attention of his valet.

A hard-knuckled, scrubby-whiskered farmer, who had acquired a grievance against the millionaire owner of the Red Hot Hoodoo, etc., had sworn to whip the owner when the occasion arrived.

The man who borrowed the portable trouble-raiser stopped to rest near the farmer's house. He tied the Hoodoo to the leg of a tree and removed his dust goggles to enjoy the scenery.

The farmer came along, recognized the Red Hot Hoodoo from Hades and naturally concluded that the chauffeur was the owner.

Though his premises were false, he carried out the war plan he had arranged without a hitch. He lambasted the supposed millionaire until he was returned to his home in an ambulance instead of the borrowed automobile.

Moral: Keep in motion when in the enemy's country.—[Automobile Magazine.

The Real Guardian Angel.

THE late Edwin Lord Weeks, the painter and illustrator, had always a great dislike for dogs. It was amusing, his friends say, to hear him harrangue against dogs, and innumerable were the stories, reflecting upon dogs in an unfavorable light, which Mr. Weeks had on the tip of his tongue.

"I dined last night," he said one day, "with Blank. After dinner Blank and I went into the library to look over some John Leech prints. Blank was talking learnedly about Leech, when he heard his wife in the next room say:

"Where is my guardian angel?"

"Here I am, my dear," Blank called.

"But his wife retorted:

"Oh, I don't mean you; I mean Fido."

Apt Comparison.

IT was Mark Twain's custom to always have his tonsorial requirements attended to at an uptown hostelry. On one occasion Mr. Clemens was dozing while the skillful hands of the "artist" trimmed his thick white hair, when the sharp call of "front" awoke him, the noisemaker presenting him with a card. The diminutive hotel employee was of more interest to the great humorist than was the card. Mark's eyes twinkled and then he looked solemn.

"And who are you?" he inquired, gravely.

"A page, sir," replied the boy.

"A page," exclaimed Mark with due scorn; "a page—humph—why, you aren't more than a paragraph!"—[New York Times.

Ready Retort.

MOST of us are able to supply a repartee if we are given time to think it over, but a repartee half an hour after the occasion for it has passed is like a blank cartridge. It is the readiness of the retort that makes it effective.

The great Russian soldier, Marshal Suvoroff, was in the habit of asking his men difficult questions, sometimes foolish ones, and bestowing favors on those who showed presence of mind in answering him.

On one occasion a general of division sent him a sergeant with dispatches, at the same time recommending the bearer to Suvoroff's notice. The marshal, as usual, proceeded to test him by a series of whimsical questions.

"How far is it to the moon?" was the first query.

"Two of Your Excellency's forced marches," the soldier promptly replied.

"If your men began to give way in a battle, what would you do?"

"I'd tell them that just behind the enemy's line there was a wagonload of good things to eat."

"How many fish are there in the sea?"

"Just as many as have not been caught."

And so the examination went on, till Suvoroff, finding his new acquaintance armed at all points, at length put a final poser:

"What is the difference between your colonel and myself?"

"The difference is this," replied the soldier, coolly, "my colonel cannot make me a captain, but Your Excellency can."

Suvoroff, struck by his shrewdness, kept his eye upon the man, and soon afterwards gave him the promotion for which he had hinted.—[Tr-Bits.

An Awful Liar.

WHEN Tim Tarsney of Michigan was in Congress, his brother John was always spoken of as "Tim Tarsney's brother." But when Tim retired and John came here to represent the Kansas City district, he always spoke of Tim as "John Tarsney's brother." Now that neither one of them is in Congress, it may be presumed that neither one of them is the other's brother.

John Tarsney used to tell this one. During the Civil War an Irishman made his way to the tent of his colonel, and begged for a furlough of thirty days, saying:

"Colonel, me captain won't ricommind a furlough, so I've come to you. Colonel, I've a letter from me wife beggin' me to come home to her. My brother an' her brother are fightin' all the time, the baby is dyin' an' me wife's got the consumption; an' she sez if I don't come home soon I'll never see her alive. An', colonel—"

"That will do, Kelley," replied the colonel. "I have a letter from your wife in which she says you threatened to kill her if she didn't write you that kind of a letter. She says that if you come home you will be drunk all the time, and spend your pay rioting, and probably commit some crime; and so she don't want me to let you go home. And that settles it. You can't go."

"God forgive that two-faced wife av mine," exclaimed Pat, as he turned away, sobbing, with great tears running down his cheeks. "God forgive her for betrayin' a trustin' husband." And out he went, down the line to his own tent.

An hour later he appeared at the colonel's tent, and was told to go away, as the furlough matter would not be taken up again. He said: "Colonel, I don't want the furlough now, but there's wan thing connected wid it that ye ought to know, if ye won't be offended wil' me for tellin' ye."

"All right, fire away," replied the colonel, "but no more of your lying."

"That's just it, colonel," he answered. "If ye wouldn't be offended, colonel, I'd like to tell ye that on the face of God's grane earth there ain't two such awful liars as there is in this rigiment, an' I'm wan av thim. I ain't got anny wife."

Why They Couldn't Obey.

CLERK McDOWELL, of the House, saw Civil War service, and was at the battle of Fredericksburg, which resulted disastrously for the Union forces. His captain was an officer of the name of Ridgeley, and the company, after a disastrous encounter with the enemy, started on a lively retreat.

"I met with Capt. Ridgeley," said Mr. McDowell yesterday, "and almost at the same moment Gen. Meade came riding down upon us.

"Form your men, Captain," shouted the general.

"Ridgeley drew his sword. 'Form on me, men,' said he, obedient to the orders from high authority.

"Ridgeley, a soldier named Moriarty, and myself were all there were to form. As we huddled together a shell burst near and Ridgeley ran for half a mile before stopping.

"When he halted he again drew his sword and shouted: 'Form on me, men.' Again a shell burst and Ridgeley sprinted for another half mile to the rear, still again drawing his sword and shouting: 'Form on me, men.'

"By that time Moriarty and I were exhausted from running. 'Form on you,' said I. 'How can we do that when you can run faster than either of us?'—[Washington Post.

The Elephant on the Road.

WHEN an elephant is wideawake and feeling chipper," said an old showman, "he carries his trunk pretty well curled up, like a great hook with the end of it up toward his mouth; but when he gets tired and sleepy his trunk hangs limp and all but straight, with the end of it pretty near the ground; and then, when he walks, the elephant seems to be all the time in danger of stepping on it.

"In the South, when we've been moving from one town to another, and the elephant was tired and was carrying his trunk low down like that, I've seen darkies follow along on the road near him for miles to see if he wouldn't trip himself on it and fall.

"The ponderous beast plods along with his trunk hanging straight except for, maybe, the littlest bit of a kink right at the end, and all but touching the earth. Then, first you know, the tip of his trunk actually does touch, and then the elephant throws his head up the way a man that has dozed off throws his head back when it drops forward. Then the elephant dozes off again, and his head drops the way it was before, and his limp trunk all but trains on the ground as he walks.

"And then, sometimes, as he lifts his great foot and is about to set it down, the dangling trunk swings back in such a way that it seems sure to be caught under it this time. It never is, but sometimes it comes very near it. And then:

"'Hi! dere!' says one of the darkies following along the road and watching him, 'he done come mighty near steppin' on it dat time, suah.'

"But still the foot just misses it. Fast asleep as the elephant seems to be, and with his feet going forward mechanically and his trunk hanging and swinging around any way it will and always in danger of being stepped on, it never actually is, and so he never does actually trip himself; but the sight of the great beast going along the road like that, and apparently all the time in danger of tripping itself up, makes a fascinating attraction for the darkies."—[New York Sun.

Lillian Russell's Dog.

LILLIAN RUSSELL likes dogs. Some of her friends are even inclined to intimate that as between dogs and men, the comedienne prefers the four-legged friends. However that may be, at her country home she has a huge St. Bernard, of which she is very fond. She also houses her colored maid at the same house. Recently a man, walking by the Russell house and noticing both maid and dog, paused to inquire who owned the dog.

"He belongs to my missus, Miss Russell," the maid replied.

"But are you not afraid of him?" he asked.

"Lordy, no! He won't harm nobody. He's just chock full of fun all the time."

"What kind of a dog is he?"

"I dunno what kind—my missus calls him a full-blooded San Bernard."—[Rider and Driver.

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JIMINEZ.

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RUSSIANS.

Marauders Engage the Czar's
Forces on the Soil of
Manchuria.

confidence in our people, who are
alarmed and who would become pan-
stricken in the event of hostilities be-
tween Russia and Japan. Personally,
I have no knowledge of this reported
movement, but the fact of it would
not necessarily be communicated to

Japanese in America.

KINDLY RECEIVED AND MANY OF THEM IN PROMINENT PLACES.

By a Special Contributor.

THE Japanese Minister to the United States is one of the most popular members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Washington, while fellow-countrymen of his are distinguishing themselves at the country's largest universities, as able promoters of American enterprise, and lastly, as citizens of whom Uncle Sam and all good Americans are justly proud.

Though one of the youngest of the diplomatic establishments at Washington, the Japanese legation is one of the most noted, and best administered. It is only forty years since the first Minister from Japan visited this government, and thirty years since the famous embassy with Mr. Iwakura at its head arrived here. Mr. Iwakura liked Washington and the American people so well that he remained for six months, during which time he tendered eight official dinners and a banquet, to which six hundred people sat down. The diplomatic intercourse that was established between the United States and Japan as a result of his visit has never been interrupted, the relations between the two countries having been most happy.

Kogoro Takakira, the new Japanese Minister, has met with high favor at Washington, having already served there as consul-general. He has also represented his government as Minister to China and at several of the European capitals, so that he assumed his new position with the ripe experience of a trained diplomat and the most cordial feelings towards this country.

Mr. Takakira was consul-general in New York in 1891. From that position he was appointed Minister to The Hague, and he afterwards represented his government at Rome and Vienna. Mr. Takakira is a man of high intelligence and great capacity, and it is expected that under

the new Minister the Japanese legation will sustain the creditable place it has attained.

That the people of Japan have acquired some of the American tastes is very evident from the fact that a young Oriental, Mashashi Fujita of Hokaido, Japan, has recently finished a course in the American Brewing Academy of Chicago, Ill., which was to fit him the better to meet the ever-increasing demands of his countrymen for the popular beverage.

The Japanese are cultivating a fondness for American beer. It is characteristic of this people in every undertaking to aspire to nothing but the highest. Therefore, when a year ago Managing Director Ayemura, of the Sapporo Brewing Company, Sapporo, Japan, made a tour of investigation through Germany, England, France and the United States, in the interests of beer-making, he selected, after careful comparison of the methods employed in other cities, Chicago as the place to learn brewing.

And hither Mr. Fujita came, being the one chosen from among the bright Japs employed in the brewery in Sapporo as best suited to undertake the task of acquiring a knowledge of American brewing methods.

The fact that the young Japanese selected an American instead of a German institution in which to study this craft of a brew master is but another proof of the close feeling of relationship and admiration that the Mikado holds for Uncle Sam.

A post-graduate student of philosophy in Yale University, who has won considerable renown is Shibata, a Japanese Buddhist priest. He is one of the heroes of the Chino-Japanese War, and wears a silver medal, the gift of the Mikado, and another medal cast from the bronze of the Chinese cannon captured at Port Arthur. Shibata rendered valuable secret service for his government, often at great risk.

Shibata was a member of the first imperial regiment that left Tokio in 1894 under Gen. Yanji. At the bombardment of Ching Chow Castle, Shibata was first to hoist the Japanese flag on the ramparts. In the battle of Kwai Ping, Shibata was one of the thirty-five men under Lieut. Miyahara who volunteered to cross the ice to execute a needful manœuvre. He was wounded in the breast.

Shibata had studied Chinese under Kanesaki, a noted Japanese spy, and was several times intrusted with dangerous secret service work.

Two little Japanese students—Yasuo Yagi and Koyama—are attracting attention at Harvard for their appearance in the Hemenway Gymnasium and according to the fashion of their country, in the delighted circle of admiring undergraduates. Yagi, the taller of the two, who has taken the name of Henry Yagi, comes from the city of Osaka where his father is a wealthy cotton manufacturer. For this reason and partly because he is an excellent student of economics, the young foreigner, before coming to this country, three years ago, was appointed representative of the Nogoya Chamber of Commerce in the United States, and since then, although he has been studying the English language and studying in American cities, he has taken time to visit the leading universities through the country, to make regular reports



KOGORO TAKAKIRA, JAPANESE MINISTER TO UNITED STATES



SPITARO TAKEDA, AMERICA'S ONLY JAPANESE KNIGHT TEMPLAR



ICHINO SHIBATA AND COMPATRIOTS AT YALE



MASHASHI FUJITA IN AMERICAN BREWING ACADEMY

After his exciting experience in warfare, Mr. Shibata decided to familiarize himself with English, and selected the United States as the best country to further his ambitions in this direction. By the time he finished his course he had become so used to American customs that he decided to remain here and adopt the nation as his own.

study American methods of manufacturing and to pay from the government.

Yokoyama, the other Japanese student, is a chap, weighing little more than 100 pounds, but he is specializing in economics at Harvard.

The paradoxical situation of a Japanese cause of American home missions was presented for the first time to the people of the United States in the appearance in Oregon of Rev. M. J. Goodell, one of the Mikado's kingdom, and at present a student of this country.

The Masonic Lodge, Genesee Falls, N. Y., has as its prize member Saito, the only Japanese in the world who has become a Templar. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States and although he was born in Japan, he arrived in 1883, and after traveling over many parts of the country, he has resided there for many years.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., is published one of the journals of the United States, "The New York Japan." The editor and publisher of this Japanese journal is S. Matsumoto, who, before he came to America, was a reporter on a Yokohama paper. He was not at the result of his venture, for he holds a position here. His varied journalistic experience is in good stead, and he models his publications on American newspaper ideas.

A bright Jap who shows all the grit and regular New England boy has just won out in skill and brains with his American associates at the Institute of Technology at Chicago. Hoshikawa came to this country determined to acquire a knowledge of American engineering methods, and he has, despite many drawbacks. For the first two years he served as waiter and house servant, then as tutor in mathematics, and during the summer months in mechanical and electrical shops. He has recently in this country for the practice of engineering makes quite as able a worker after American methods as any of his adopted countrymen.

The Gen
HE DISCOURSES OF
THE TROU
By John Ke
WELL, old man," said
his place at the l
feel after last nig
pretty bobbish, thank you.
fearful dreams all n
tully good shape."
I should think you were
"Mist," said Mr. Brief,
yourself into such a co
a stable for the hiden
session at poker, c
and highballs?"
"returned the id
months years ago. The
last night. We hea
Yeats—William Butler
rouse an interest in
I don't know when I l
It was the finest
ever played."
are as intelligible as
do you mean by liter
thoughts in intell
I found it very stimu
did Mr. Yeats say?"
"I know," said the id
He got up on the
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reminded one of some
It all meant is beyond y
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American I'm afraid I
together."
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—you see he is one o
and the Poel. "You don
much as you scent his me
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and expressed himself i
anybody could understa
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to express fifty certai
which the old Irish tro
gave ready utterance
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"I guess you mean,"
"Something stronger th
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said speak any langua
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that is if I got it right,
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poetry book a pretty v
buffish tendencies on t
there he was as sound a
of poetry in my day, and
been much improved if p
Instead of with vulgar typ
about a troubadour t
and turn it into chaos, a
you encounter some ob
to do is to grab the trou
make him explain what he
further. Just think ho
are that might thus have
now have passed into ob
forever, deep, hidden p
of their midst."
Poel laughed. "There's
that after all I don't see wh
comes in in these times.
addition to the dive
couldn't be practicable. Y
as it is, at least reaches
with your troubadour th
ought to the attention of
necessarily," rejoined the
idea carried out to
inclined to think more p
was rounded up by the mag
poet like Alfred Austin.
he is not half so bad as h
gating the hang. Now su
has a new poem to thrus
his well-trained troubado
day like a comic oper
down precisely as he w
intention or an influ

are in all sizes and are
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kid, patent kid, patent
are all new comfortable
wear and are \$2.95



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The Genial Idiot.

DISCOURSES ON THE REVIVAL OF
THE TROUBADOUR.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

"All old man," said the Poet, as the Idiot took his place at the breakfast table, "how do you feel after last night's dissipation?"

"Thank you," replied the Idiot. "I've been thinking about dreams all night, but in other respects I am in good shape."

"Thank you were old enough by this time, my dear Mr. Brief," to learn better than to dissipate into such a condition that your mind becomes a hideous nightmare. What was it, a poker, or the usual giddy whirl of the night?"

"I was coming to that," said the Idiot. "That's the easiest complication of the lot. Let every library keep on its pay roll, according to its means, one or more troubadours who shall be in constant attendance for the purpose of distributing the poems of the hour. Instead of asking for a volume of Herrick, all a reader would have to do would be to call for the troubadour and get all the Herrick he wants. Instead of being an obstruction to the scheme the public library end of it is a great point in its favor. There are 20,000 public libraries in this country, and on a low estimate of the demand for troubadours their participation in the scheme would give employment to 30,000 at present unemployed people. A big institution like the Boston Public Library would probably secure a crop of troubadours—twenty or thirty of them—to supply the demand, and one of its functions would be to give poetic afternoons and evenings at which these tried and true singers would render the latest output of the inspired. In short the libraries could do for poetry exactly what our symphony and philharmonic societies are doing for music."

"The next step to that, I suppose," suggested the Bibliomaniac, "would be the automatic troubadour to take the place of the human instrument just as the Bangerola has superseded the piano player."

"That's it," agreed the Idiot. "That would naturally follow—indeed it would probably be the only way in which a large number of consumers could get any poetry at all, following the troubadour principle to the ultimate of possibilities we'd find inventors getting up poetry boxes similar to the music boxes that are so popular a feature of suburban life in every land. No home that can afford a music box would hesitate to go in for a poetry box and we could confidently look for automatic arrangements by which on a single cylinder we could provide selections from Markham, Watson, Kipling, Alfred Austin and a dozen others of renown. These could be manufactured under the direction of duly authorized and competent troubadours who would see that the phonographic records employed did absolute and full justice to the masterpieces they were designed to circulate. By Jingo, the more I think of it the greater the possibilities of the suggestion seem to be, as well for profit as for pleasure and instruction."

"Well, it's a balloon idea," snorted the Bibliomaniac. "And I am surprised that a poet of the standing of the gentleman you heard lecture should advocate it."

"I fancy the man who speaks from the experience of his own needs is a better judge of its sanity than most of us who have never seen the warm living lines of our inspiration spread in all the coldness of type upon the printed page, or heard our most treasured cadences marred by the careless reading of the inexperienced," said the Idiot. "For my part, if taking off my coat and working eight hours a day would help Mr. Yeats in the attainment of his ends, off would come the coat and the eight hours would be giving ungrudgingly. Viewed from every point, the troubadour would be a valuable addition to the limited variety of vehicles we possess today for the promulgation of poetry. I can see but two valid objections to the plan."

"And they are what?" asked the Poet.

"The danger of a troubadour strike which would tie up the poetry of the hour and deprive many worthy souls of a sort of literary pabulum, which is the sum total of their intellectual food, is one of them," said the Idiot. "And the other is the possible danger that in the expansion of the music-box idea as applied to poetry some enterprising speculator would be induced to put poetry in hand organs on the public highways."

"Great Scott! what a possibility," said the Bibliomaniac.

"Yes," said the Idiot. "It is not pleasant to contemplate. Much as I admire the poem I should hate to be waked up in the morning by some Italian grinding out 'The Man with the Hoe' underneath my window."

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IN THE INDIAN WARS.

One morning in June the Sioux and the Cheyennes under Crazy Horse, who as a fighter and general was probably second to no Indian that ever lived, attacked Crook's men. . . . The Indians made charge after charge upon the troops, who had all dismounted except the field officers. Henry had command of the left battalion of Royall's force. Cool as an iceberg he rode up and down the thin line steadying and holding his men. At one time by a daring charge he rescued an imperiled company under a brother officer.

At last, in one of the furious attacks of the Sioux, he was shot in the face. A rifle bullet struck him under the left eye, passed through the upper part of his mouth under the nose, and came out below the right eye. The shock was terrific. His face was instantly covered with blood, his mouth filled with it. He remained in the saddle, however, and strove to urge the troops on. In the very act of spurring his horse forward to lead a charge he lost consciousness and fell to the ground.

At that instant, the war-bonneted Indians, superbly mounted, delivered an overwhelming onslaught on the left flank of the line. The men, deprived of their leader, for a time gave back. The Indians actually galloped over the

they go into the world to sing this last song of the laureate. Do you suppose there is a theatrical manager in creation who would not let these troubadours appear between the acts of his play if the laureate requested it?"

"Not in Great Britain, certainly," said the Poet. "But how about the United States?"

"More of a go here than abroad," said the Idiot. "You'd see every billboard in this broad land posted with announcements of 'The Alfred Austin Troubadour at the Vaudeville Tonight.' Mr. Hammerstein in New York, Mr. Keith and Mr. Proctor with their roof gardens and continuous performances would have an Alfred Austin Troubadour on tap at all hours, giving four performances daily. Later we should find the individual with his lines interpolated into our comic operas, until finally there'd hardly be a public gathering anywhere at which somebody's troubadour was not a conspicuous feature."

"How about our public libraries?" demanded Mr. Brief. "They must supply a certain amount of poetry for their readers."

"I was coming to that," said the Idiot. "That's the easiest complication of the lot. Let every library keep on its pay roll, according to its means, one or more troubadours who shall be in constant attendance for the purpose of distributing the poems of the hour. Instead of asking for a volume of Herrick, all a reader would have to do would be to call for the troubadour and get all the Herrick he wants. Instead of being an obstruction to the scheme the public library end of it is a great point in its favor. There are 20,000 public libraries in this country, and on a low estimate of the demand for troubadours their participation in the scheme would give employment to 30,000 at present unemployed people. A big institution like the Boston Public Library would probably secure a crop of troubadours—twenty or thirty of them—to supply the demand, and one of its functions would be to give poetic afternoons and evenings at which these tried and true singers would render the latest output of the inspired. In short the libraries could do for poetry exactly what our symphony and philharmonic societies are doing for music."

"The next step to that, I suppose," suggested the Bibliomaniac, "would be the automatic troubadour to take the place of the human instrument just as the Bangerola has superseded the piano player."

"That's it," agreed the Idiot. "That would naturally follow—indeed it would probably be the only way in which a large number of consumers could get any poetry at all, following the troubadour principle to the ultimate of possibilities we'd find inventors getting up poetry boxes similar to the music boxes that are so popular a feature of suburban life in every land. No home that can afford a music box would hesitate to go in for a poetry box and we could confidently look for automatic arrangements by which on a single cylinder we could provide selections from Markham, Watson, Kipling, Alfred Austin and a dozen others of renown. These could be manufactured under the direction of duly authorized and competent troubadours who would see that the phonographic records employed did absolute and full justice to the masterpieces they were designed to circulate. By Jingo, the more I think of it the greater the possibilities of the suggestion seem to be, as well for profit as for pleasure and instruction."

"Well, it's a balloon idea," snorted the Bibliomaniac. "And I am surprised that a poet of the standing of the gentleman you heard lecture should advocate it."

"I fancy the man who speaks from the experience of his own needs is a better judge of its sanity than most of us who have never seen the warm living lines of our inspiration spread in all the coldness of type upon the printed page, or heard our most treasured cadences marred by the careless reading of the inexperienced," said the Idiot. "For my part, if taking off my coat and working eight hours a day would help Mr. Yeats in the attainment of his ends, off would come the coat and the eight hours would be giving ungrudgingly. Viewed from every point, the troubadour would be a valuable addition to the limited variety of vehicles we possess today for the promulgation of poetry. I can see but two valid objections to the plan."

"And they are what?" asked the Poet.

"The danger of a troubadour strike which would tie up the poetry of the hour and deprive many worthy souls of a sort of literary pabulum, which is the sum total of their intellectual food, is one of them," said the Idiot. "And the other is the possible danger that in the expansion of the music-box idea as applied to poetry some enterprising speculator would be induced to put poetry in hand organs on the public highways."

"Great Scott! what a possibility," said the Bibliomaniac.

"Yes," said the Idiot. "It is not pleasant to contemplate. Much as I admire the poem I should hate to be waked up in the morning by some Italian grinding out 'The Man with the Hoe' underneath my window."

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IN THE INDIAN WARS.

One morning in June the Sioux and the Cheyennes under Crazy Horse, who as a fighter and general was probably second to no Indian that ever lived, attacked Crook's men. . . . The Indians made charge after charge upon the troops, who had all dismounted except the field officers. Henry had command of the left battalion of Royall's force. Cool as an iceberg he rode up and down the thin line steadying and holding his men. At one time by a daring charge he rescued an imperiled company under a brother officer.

At last, in one of the furious attacks of the Sioux, he was shot in the face. A rifle bullet struck him under the left eye, passed through the upper part of his mouth under the nose, and came out below the right eye. The shock was terrific. His face was instantly covered with blood, his mouth filled with it. He remained in the saddle, however, and strove to urge the troops on. In the very act of spurring his horse forward to lead a charge he lost consciousness and fell to the ground.

At that instant, the war-bonneted Indians, superbly mounted, delivered an overwhelming onslaught on the left flank of the line. The men, deprived of their leader, for a time gave back. The Indians actually galloped over the

prostrate figure of the brave soldier. Fortunately he was not struck by the hoofs of any of the horses. A determined stand by Chief Washakie of the friendly Shoshones, our Indian allies in that battle, who, with two or three of his braves, fought desperately over Henry's body, prevented him from being scalped and killed.

One of the colonel's comrades came back to him during a lull in the fight. There he lay helpless on the bare ground in the shadow of the restive horse which the orderly had all he could do to manage. No one else could be spared from the battle line to attend to Henry's wants—although, as a matter of fact, he expressed no wants. The flies had settled thickly upon his bandaged face. The officer bent over him with an expression of commiseration. "It's all right, Jack," gurgled out from the bleeding lips; "it's what we're here for."—[Success.]

HE INTERRUPTED GEN. GIBBON

The late Gen. John Gibbon, one of the heroes of Gettysburg, and the famous Indian fighter, was generally a courteous and amiable soldier.

However, there was a certain brusqueness about him at times, and occasionally he would show of what sort of material he was composed.

When Gen. Gibbon was in command of the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Wash., he was invited to attend the formal opening of a large cyclorama, in Portland, Or. This cyclorama represented the great battle of Gettysburg.

Gen. Gibbon accepted the invitation, attended by his staff and many officers. There was a large attendance at the cyclorama. The old general was soon engaged in pointing out to a number of men and women various features of the battle, and referring to many thrilling experiences.

Just while Gen. Gibbon was very deeply absorbed in describing the famous and brilliant charge of Gen. Pickett, the Confederate officer, a young newspaper reporter rushed up and interrupted:

"Gen. Gibbon," exclaimed the rash reporter in an excited tone, "will you please tell me what time of the day that was?"

Gen. Gibbon was nettled, he was "jarred," he was irritated at the foolish interruption. He grew very red, even to the roots of his gray hair.

"Time!" said he turning half fiercely on the young fellow; "time, did you ask, sir? Don't you know better; haven't you any more sense than to ask a soldier when he is fighting, the time, sir? Don't you know, sir, that a minute may seem an hour, and an hour a minute? We were fighting, sir; fighting like devils. We were not looking at our watches, I'd have you know, sir. Time! What a question!"

The young pencil shaver silently slunk away, abashed, amid a general laugh at his expense. In a moment the old general had smoothed out his "ruffled feathers," and was calmly proceeding with Pickett's historical charge.

J. M. B.

A POLITE MAN.

Maj-Gen. Plummer, who led a battalion of mounted riflemen in the Matabele campaign in 1896, has a reputation rivaling that of "the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." In the thick of the fight he is the politest of warriors. As an example of his unvarying "drawing-room manners," as a brother officer once styled them, a story is told of him that during the Matabele campaign his small force found itself in a very hot corner, and the men were falling rapidly in all directions. Plummer had two machine guns with him, and these, he considered, were not doing as well as they might. He called up an orderly, therefore, and said to him: "Will you kindly go to Capt. Blank (who commanded the guns) and tell him that I think he might do better if he would please move his guns a little further to the right? Thank you." And then he calmly went on with his direction of the fight in the same quiet, easy manner. Again, he was rather badly hit while in command of a column during the recent South African war, and sent a message to his second in command to the effect "that he was rather badly scratched, and he would be greatly obliged if Col. Blank would take over the command of the force pending further orders."—[New York Tribune.]

POOR BUNNY.

Mrs. C. L. Shoemaker, who lives near Kantner Station, just south of Somerset, shot a rabbit at his home yesterday morning, that weighed eleven pounds. The young man's father, who formerly occupied the property, says the rabbit has been about the place for two years, and that he well remembers when it was small. It came to the chicken coop regularly to eat with the chickens, and acted like a pet. When Mr. Shoemaker sold the property to his son, he did not say anything about the rabbit, and the first time the young man got his eyes on bunny he thought it a great prize, and killed it. Although some distance away, he shot it through the head with a small revolver. Owing to the rabbit's unusual size, the young man brought it to town for exhibition.—[Somerset (Pa.) Standard.]

BOMBARDING A MOUNTAIN.

The curious spectacle of a battery of Italian artillery bombarding a mountain was witnessed in Savoy recently. At Notre Dame De Briancon there was a landslide which sent 10,000 cubic yards of rock into the valley, blocking the highways and the roadways. When an attempt was made to clear it away it was discovered that another slip was imminent. It was decided first to use dynamite to dislodge the loose rock about the mountain's crest, 2000 feet above the valley. This seemed to be too hazardous, so two heavy guns were hauled to the top of another mountain 2000 yards away, and used to bombard the offending summit with common shell. The practice was excellent, and in two hours over 200 yards of rock were dislodged. The next day the job was finished with powerful melinite shells.—[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.]

MECHANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—"SPECKELS LINE."
ALABAMA, JAN. 30th, for HONOLULU ONLY; S.S. MARIPOSA, Feb. 11th, for HONOLULU, S.S. VICTORIA, Feb. 11th, for HONOLULU, S.S. NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA. For literature and particulars apply to HUGH S. KID, 215 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

Timely Special Announcements.

DRIVING OUT
JIMINEZ.

Dominican Government Has

RUSSIANS.

Marauders Engage the Czar's
Forces on the Soil of
Manchuria.

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to

To Spartanize Soldiers.

NEW PHYSICAL CULTURE SYSTEMS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

MILLIONS TO BE SPENT ON GYMNASIUMS—OFFICER PUT IN CHARGE OF NEW DEPARTMENT—FIELD CONTESTS ARRANGED—WALL SCALING, CARTRIDGE RACES, TENT PITCHING CONTESTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1904.—The War Department is going to expend several millions for gymnasiums at our various army posts. The Yankee soldier—already able to boast of the highest stature average among the world's fighting men—is to be systematically Spartanized.

A half million is to be immediately expended. At each principal post a picturesque \$40,000 stone and brick structure of classic architecture is to be erected. It will afford the soldiers of the post a gymnasium space forty feet wide, sixty feet long and twenty feet high, with a gallery entirely surrounding and equipped with a running track as well as all of the most improved engines for physical culture. It will be comfortably heated with steam, and beneath its slate roof will be also a storeroom, billiard-room, cafe and

Texas has already responded with an elaborate programme of instruction and field sports which will serve as a fair example of the processes through which our boys will be put.

At least two hours per week are to be devoted to gymnastics and calisthenics, but instruction is to be given on as many days out of the seven as is practicable. Short and frequent exercises have been recommended as better than longer and less frequent. All officers and men whose duties or health do not conflict are required to attend.

The apparatuses selected for each post are: Indian clubs, dumb bells, horizontal bars, parallel bars, flying rings, ladders, poles and climbing ropes for the gymnasium and hurdles, jumping bars, 12-pound hammers, 16-pound shot, measuring rods, tapes and stop watches for the track and field. This selection may be safely used as a basis for private gymnasium equipment; for the army exacts a wise economy and eliminates all useless luxuries. As it is, much of the apparatus is being improvised at each post, and only that which must be bought is paid for.

Quarterly Field Games.

Four athletic competitions are to be held per year at each post, and interest in these general contests is to be fostered by prizes and indulgences to competitors, especially to winners. The day of each competition will be a holiday, all unnecessary duty being suspended. The band will play, bugles will sound and the welkin will ring with shouts. Winners will have their victories announced in

ment. They will compete in the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard run, running high jump, running broad jump and the 12-pound hammer. They will put the 16-pound shot and the 12-pound hammer. There will be also a hurdle race.

Competitions in "tent pitching" and "tent raising" will be novel features. One event will open with soldiers in pitched tents with blankets spread under them, and blouses off, their haversacks, canteens, hats and shoes at either side. A signal being given, teams of four each will strike, roll and fasten their tents, with poles and pins inside; will jump into their clothing equipments, buttoning all buttons and clasping all straps. Whichever team completes this task and first gets to the mark, in the "position of the soldier," with arms at "order" or pistols at "raise," will be the victor.

There will be competitions in "wall scaling" between infantry teams, who will stand at a mark, twenty feet from a wall, fully armed and equipped. The wall will be a close-jointed, ten feet high and with a top plane of inches wide. The magazine of each rifle must be open with five blanks. The entire team which first scales the wall with arms, clothing and equipments intact and still in "in" at a second mark twenty feet behind the wall, with equipment still adjusted in the position of the soldier with pieces at "order," will be the winner. While the contestants are scaling this wall a programme of things to be done by the winners will be executed.

Come Novel Races Planned.

A "blank cartridge race" will be one of the novel features. Five blank shells will be placed upon sheets of paper at ten-yard intervals. They will be brought, one at a time, by each contestant, and the magazine of a rifle left on the ground. After the blank cartridge is inserted the rifle must be loaded and the air as a signal of completion.

There will be shelter-tent and equipment races. In the shelter-tent race two soldiers armed with pistols will be in a tent upon blankets, their hats, blouses, leggings, and shoes being detached. Outside will be a saddle, an unfolded blanket and a horse held ten yards away. On signal the two will rise, don their clothing, legging, spurs, buckle on their pistols, "strike" the tent, pulling this blanket in his respective half of the canvas, the contestant who first folds the saddle blanket, saddles the horse, mounts, draws and fires his pistol will be the winner. A "rescue race," in which contestants



a combined reading, lecture and ballroom, the latter provided with a movable platform to be withdrawn when dances are given. At the smaller posts similar structures of less substantial material are to be built at less expense.

Heretofore our army gymnasiums have been unworthy makeshifts. Outbuildings of various categories have been pressed into service, whenever possible, but in some of the military departments there are no gymnasiums whatsoever.

New Department of Athletics.

Maj. John F. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry, an accomplished athlete, who has been detailed to the office of the adjutant-general and placed in charge of military athletics, will systematize the scheme for building up our fighting men.

Verily, this is the age of physical culture. A tidal wave of enthusiasm for the bodily betterment of both man and woman has overswept the civilized world, and its crest appears to be central above our own land. The army has considered all systems; has endeavored to separate the wheat from the chaff and to give our fighting men the very kernel of the wheat. Methods which it has officially adopted can be safely relied upon as the most conservative and the best.

The sedentary, care-fretted civilian will find a mine of valuable information in the text-books which have been compiled for the gymnasium instructors, and the professional athlete will be interested in the schedule of sports and games which is being carefully compiled for the different posts. In each of the army's departments throughout the country a board of officers has been appointed to prepare a course of athletic exercises. The Department of

post orders, read to the troops on parade and afterward printed.

The prizes will include trophies and medals, to be held conditionally, and prizes to become the property of winning teams or individuals. The awarding of money prizes will, however, be prohibited.

The indulgencies will be extra "passes" and privileges. Good men will be permitted to select their own time for practice; will be furnished with athletic uniforms and equipment.

At each post an officer will be detailed as "superintendent of athletics." He will supervise the training of soldiers desiring to enter the post competitions and will give all possible assistance in the line of general athletics, training of teams for field days, games, etc. He will be assisted by a team captain, selected from the enlisted men, who is acceptable to those whom he is to train.

Army etiquette will forbid officers competing in the same events with enlisted men, but one or more events for wearers of the straps or members of their families, will be on the programme of each post competition.

The title "post champion athlete" will be conferred upon the man who makes the greatest number of points in the four competitions ending with that held in May of each year. These champions will not only be the heroes of their posts, but will be given appropriate trophies to become their personal property.

"Wild West Shows."

On each Independence Day teams selected from the various posts will assemble for a grand "department competition," equaling our wild west shows in point of excite-

ment. They will compete in the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard run, running high jump, running broad jump and the 12-pound hammer. They will put the 16-pound shot and the 12-pound hammer. There will be also a hurdle race.

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rescue comrades whose horses have been killed, will be run by teams of two men each.

For the artillery there will be a "gun shooting" test in which a cannon will be alternately fired, dismounted and "limbered up." Other features will be "section contests," involving the use of four-horse teams to cannon, the substitution of wheels carried for wheels in use, the limbering and firing of the field pieces in different positions.

"Litter-bearer contests," including such duties as first aid to the injured, "running the wounded," dressing wounds and loading field ambulances have been arranged for the hospital corps. Organization and each post is to have its baseball team and leagues are to be organized for other games. Officers will be permitted to play with men on these ball teams.

For each cavalryman in our army there is prescribed a course of exercise, including execution of those of the professional circus rider in point of peril. Men are taught to ride spans of horses, embracing an entire span in the compass of a leap from one horse's back to another and in other difficult feats, all such executions being what is called "the monkey drill."

Text-books Adopted.

Two text-books have been adopted for the gymnasiums. One of these is compiled by Prof. J. B. Butts, Fifth Infantry. The other is the work of Koehler, swordmaster of the United States Army. Our embryonic army officers at West

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our enlarged basement.

\$25.00 Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet in size; all choice spring patterns and colors.

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 inches and one of the best and most sanitary rugs for bath or bedroom. Removal Sale \$2.50

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confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally,

The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

THE AVIARY IN THE GARDEN.

BIRD SONGS AND FLOWERS ENJOYED
BY ALL HOME-MAKERS.

By Belle Sumner Anger.

NOTE—Queries, properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to floriculture or landscape gardening, architecture or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

PLANTING NOTE.

Pansy, poppy, sweet pea and mignonette seed may be planted this month. Roses and deciduous shrubs.

A Bird Song.

We went a gladsome springtime day
Through garden walks forgot;
Enticing as a riddle
Was the forbidden spot.

The west wind whispered softly;
I marked the sky's deep glow;
On linden branch to nestlings
A mother bird sang low.

I painted poet visions
In gorgeous color schemes;
Two brown eyes shone a-smiling,
She listened, too, meseems.

Above us there was sounding
A chirp like laugh of wren;
But we—we bade a fond farewell,
Nor ever met again.

Now, when I lonely wander
Through walks where roses blow,
Because of feathered small folk
No peace or rest I know.

Dame sparrow sat and listened,
As we the path walked through;
She made a rhyme about us,
And set the notes thereto.

And all the birds in lone it,
Where shade with shadow plays;
Each tiny throat doth voice a tune
Of gladsome springtime days.

—[Ibsen.

Do you remember how the birds sing "Sweet, sweet, sweet," over in the Elysian fields? One hears such tender little stories these lovely spring-like days as one passes through the shrubberies in the wilder parts of the park, and anyone who wills may learn the bird language. There is

the eager chirp, the tender trill, the low twittering of the tiny lovers, and then—alas that I must chronicle it! these feathered folk have harsher notes, and there are coarse discordant sounds, that reveal depths of tempestuous feeling, and cruel, jealous tones that prove that here, too, the course of true love runs not always smooth. I have fancied at times that there were, among my bird friends, some with a deep sense of humor. The linnets have a chirrupy, laughing way about him, and I know the tame blackbird about the barnyard has a genuine air of the wag, and not only will he twit you about your peculiar ways, but he will play waggish tricks on his feathered kind with all the gusto of the magpie, so famous for this form of merriment.

Bird Songs in Southern California.

Very frequently I hear it said: "There are no birds in Southern California; one so seldom hears a bird song." This is, and is not, true. The feathered folk are inclined to make their homes in localities where trees and shrubbery are plentiful, and many portions of Southern California are practically treeless, but even then they are not entirely devoid of songsters, for everywhere one finds the meadow lark with its glorious hymn of praise for sunshine and sweet air. In all localities where plantations of trees have been made I find that the wild birds immediately take up an abode and become a factor in the community. Pasadena has made distinct overtures to the bird folk to take up their residence in that charming tree-crowned city, and has even made special laws and ordinances in favor of this feathered citizenship. One of the most charming spots in Pasadena is "The Birds' Retreat," as is called the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Grinnell, whose stories of bird life have won so much love for her little friends. The Birds' Retreat is a not very unusual sort of garden, with a great many trees, but its popularity with the wild birds that frequent it and become domesticated, comes from their absolute protection from marauders and the true hospitality shown them. It is said that some thirty or more varieties of native song birds make their home in this charming spot.

Aviaries Here and There.

Many people, however, are not content to know just "the natives" when it comes to bird folk, and so while I have been looking the country over for beautiful gardens, I have kept half an eye out for the home-builders who love birds, and some delightfully quaint ideas and achievements in aviary building, and success in stocking the same, have I found, in every case an otherwise beautiful garden, may be made doubly charming by adding birds to its attractions. There is the dear little cottage on Holt avenue, in Pomona, where two delightful women have made a home for their bird friends, as near heaven as possible, by erecting a cosy little aviary up on the roof top, just where the dormer window would otherwise have been. Bird songs overhead the livelong day in that home!

Then there is the utilization of a basement corner in the

fine city residence of Mr. Arthur Leth on Redwood street in Los Angeles. How the birdies do enjoy their home in under the very floors of the house, and how very close to the family in the dining-room above must be the songs of the feathered orchestra in the basement below. There is no back yard in the handsome grounds around the residence of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis on Wilshire Boulevard, near Westlake Park, and the well-constructed aviary, with inhabitants whose feathers are tinged with every hue of the rainbow, and from whom float out every little bird song in tongues that suggest Oriental music, adds much to the charm of the beautiful "Bivouac." Out in the Arroyo at Pasadena is the cottage home of Mr. Taylor, under the spreading oaks. Palm-thatched houses here, the birdies here, and a perfect burst of song come to the ears, the warm day in August that I wandered down the city by the bay.

A Splendid Aviary.

But the largest, and most completely equipped and stocked aviary in California, and it is said by some authorities in the whole United States, is to be found in San Diego, at the home of Mr. J. W. Sefton, a leading business man in the city by the bay.

The Sefton home, on the corner of Fifth and Third streets, is a handsome residence with a setting of shrubbery, vines and flowers that would make it one of the "show places" of the city in any event, but with the added charm of the great aviary that occupies a large portion of the grounds in the rear of the residence, it is indeed the most popular spot for all lovers of the beautiful, and Mr. Sefton has generously thrown open the grounds to the public on three days of each week, the delight is shared by thousands of people every month of the year.

There are in the aviary this winter over seven hundred birds living altogether in the open air, and representing almost every country on the globe. Fifty-six varieties are represented just now, and there is absolutely no dissension among them, and even more remarkable is the fact that many varieties never before known to breed when in captivity are rearing their young and otherwise thriving in their delight in the equable climate of San Diego and the rational and wise treatment afforded them by their keepers. To hear Mr. or Mrs. Sefton talk about their little empire is delightful, since the collection of the birds is not simply as a matter of recreation and pleasure to the keepers, and although it has brought certain responsibilities and cares in magnitude of the collection, yet their love for the birds is most apparent, in every word.

When questioned as to the methods of husbandry and care Mrs. Sefton claimed that while "bird keeping" was a interesting and entertaining they had found very little really help or guide them in the care and management of the pets. The exercise of much common sense and fully-conducted experiment had taught them the art of feeding and housing, and the answer to many questions that arise daily. As to matters of breeding, the

A PLEASANT PLACE IN THE MORNING

INTERIOR OF BIRD'S HOTEL GREEN

THE SEFTON AVIARY

AVIARY AT THE BIVOUAC

\$2.95

of Vici kid, patent kid, patent soles; are all new comfortable wear and are

\$2.95

quality Vici kid; patent or kid shapely lasts; very dressy and

Our enlarged assortment

\$25.00 Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet in size; all choice spring patterns and colorings; fifteen de-

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 inches and one of the best and most sanitary rugs for bath or bedroom. Removal Sale price.....\$2.50

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna choice colors and patterns; reversible. A lot of just 75 offered for the Removal Sale at.....\$5.00 Wilton Axminster

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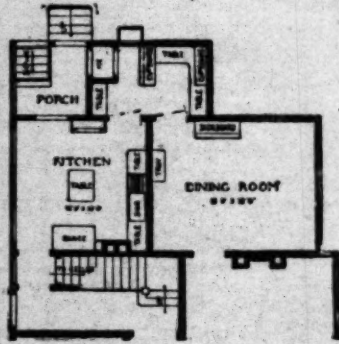
Convenient Kitchens.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS SIMPLIFIED

BY THEM.

By a Special Contributor.

THE scarcity of women who are willing to enter domestic service is not an unmitigated ill, as many of us thoughtlessly believe. With fewer servants to do the work, with the same number of houses to be kept and the same number of housekeepers, it follows that the amount of work somehow must be reduced. We are not going to lessen the number of homes just because help prefers, reasonably enough, perhaps, to work elsewhere. The impulse to the establishment of a home is the strongest human instinct. Neither are we going to lower our standard of housekeeping. It is not in human nature to retrograde in home comforts. Thus, with fewer hands to do the seemingly impossible amount of work, what is the solution of the problem which confronts our housekeepers today? The answer is simple enough. Reduce the amount of work required to keep our American homes at their high standard of cleanliness and beauty. Get the



same result with less effort. But how? The answer to this is not so easily given, even when the general plan is clearly in mind. It is quite possible to find the direction to be taken, to indicate general principles and details, and let the results be worked out by the bright American mind, which never yet failed to accomplish what it set out to do. We need a clear view of the way, certain demonstrations from example, and the solution of the domestic labor problem is at hand.

No one ever considered the question of housekeeping labor that the mind did not first revert to the kitchen. The kitchen is the center of the housekeeping world. Yet the kitchen cannot be considered alone; it must be considered primarily, in its relation to the other parts of the house, and then with respect to the details of planning and arranging it for kitchen work. There is no use talking about a model kitchen or a model house plan. Such a thing does not exist. One who makes hundreds of house plans will truthfully say that he never made two alike. However, there may be certain broad general principles in the planning of kitchens as well as of houses. The little plan here given is useful only in what it suggests, either in working over an old house or in building a new one.

The first point for consideration in planning a kitchen is its size. In America kitchens are uniformly too large. A kitchen should be only so large as to enable those who work therein to move about with ease. Every inch added to this amount is that much useless space which must be kept clean and in order; but more serious than this, every added inch makes necessary in a year countless steps which might be saved. The distance from the range to the table, from the sink to the cupboard, is a very essential matter if one desires to economize time and strength.

There is probably no place in a house where so much energy is expended needlessly as in a kitchen which is larger than necessary comfortably to do the work for which it was planned. A kitchen which will meet the requirements of a home where one servant, or perhaps the housekeeper herself, must take all the steps need not be so large as one where the scheme of housekeeping requires two or more people to do the work. There is less work to be done in the former than the latter, and fewer people to accommodate while it is being done. Where there is a laundry in the basement and a pastry pantry in connection with the kitchen less work is done there, and consequently less room is needed than in the old-fashioned kitchen where both laundry and pastry work had to be done therein.

It is difficult to convince most housekeepers that a kitchen of moderate size is better in every way than a large one. The large room is an inheritance from the time when the family ate there, when in winter it was the warmest and most comfortable place in the house and served as the family sitting-room; when, with the aid of a washtub, it was transformed into a bathroom once a week. When a kitchen served all these purposes it had to be roomy. Now we do only the cooking there, and it is better and more easily done in a comparatively small room. If this is doubted, let one remember that the French housekeeper works in a kitchen so small that no American architect would dare suggest its dimensions to a client; or bear in mind the size of the kitchen in a dining-car, and remember the ease with which much food of many kinds is cooked in a space actually too small in which to swing the proverbial cat. In the French kitchen and in the dining car it is the beautiful system and order which make it possible to do so much work with so slight an expenditure of labor. It is the lack of system which makes much American housekeeping needlessly burdensome. Few housekeepers know the value of economy in steps, and the saving which a carefully considered system makes possible—a system developed through giving

these matters the same minute consideration devoted to them in a modern factory.

The plan shows the relation of the kitchen to the dining-room, pantry and china closet, back porch and the stairways to the basement. It is impossible to consider a kitchen by itself. A kitchen is only convenient in its relation to other parts of the house as well as in the details of its arrangement, and cannot be considered alone.

The communication from the kitchen to the dining-room is by double-swing doors, which always stand closed when not in use. One does not take hold of a knob to open or close them, but can push through when carrying a large tray of dishes. After a meal the soiled dishes can be placed on the table nearest the range. They are then washed in the sink, which may be either solid porcelain or porcelain-lined iron. After the dishes are washed they drain from the drainboard into the sink. From there they are wiped to a tray at the left. Thus the washing of the dishes is progressive, and all the time they are moving back to where they belong in the pantry and china closet. This section of the kitchen, with its tables, sink and drainboard, occupies a space nine feet long.

In preparing food for the range the order may be reversed. It is first placed on the left-hand table and moved across the drainboard and sink to the right-hand table and range. The range is ventilated into a large separate flue which extends out through the roof and is covered with a large hood. The hot-water boiler or reservoir for the plumbing system is above head height in the kitchen. It is connected with the water-back in the range. All of the exposed metal work of the plumbing is preferably nickel-plated to facilitate cleaning.

Anyone who has worked at a table in the center of a kitchen will never move it against the wall. A table so placed reduces lost motion. In its divisions and arrangement this table should be considered as carefully as an office desk. Certain cooking utensils could be placed in the lower part. The kitchen cupboard is especially designed with shelves, drawers and specially formed receptacles. There should be as little woodwork as possible in a kitchen, certainly no wainscoting, certainly no enclosure of the sink, and the wood itself should be absolutely plain.

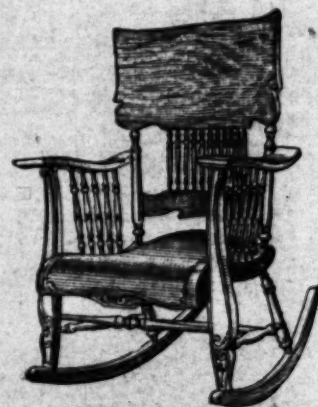
The labor-saving devices of the pantry are many. The ice should be placed in the refrigerator from the side porch. There is a projecting wire-enclosed cooler at the end of the pantry. The table or doughboard has a window above it, facing the porch. Under the table are self-closing receptacles for flour and other cereals. The porch is not enclosed by a lattice, but by shutter-like slats to admit light and air and to protect from the rain. There is an outside cellar door next to the grade or yard walk which leads to an enclosed passage to cellar. There is an inside cellar way back of the kitchen range. A clothes chute connects the bathroom and the kitchen with the ventilated soiled-clothes closet in the basement laundry. The value of a kitchen arrangement of this kind as a labor-saver depends as much upon the working out of the detail as it does upon the general plan.

G. P.

Gunner: I wonder what that pretty society leader has been talking about for the last hour?

"She has been telling the society reporters she had 'nothing to say.'"—[Chicago News.]

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at all, when one thinks of the demands daily made on the birds, the birds can be very largely trusted to provide for themselves the proper food, provided a generous supply of seed is placed where they can get at it, and, by proportioning the kinds of grain, meal, cutworm, etc. Lettuce, celery, and other green stuff must be supplied daily, while "bird seed" must be furnished by the pound. The only question being to watch closely to see, for instance, that if there is a great demand by the householders for rape, or for millet that this also is increased as needed in the bulk of the grains. Materials for nest building are furnished, too, and the delights of the visitor is to watch the tiny architect select just the particular sort of building material which his family has always considered best, and proceed to make his home for the next generation to enjoy. One of the avian is given over entirely to the finches, and a busy family they are, full of song and clever ways. Complications arise among the families, but on the whole the communities are peaceable and law-abiding. The careful observer give many suggestions in the way of self respect and self-government.

The breeding of the birds is a matter of much moment, especially of the rarer sorts. A rose-parrot, a bird said by the birds on the subject, "never known" to rear its young in captivity, has delighted Mr. Sefton by presenting him with young rose-parrots. The starlings, and the red winged blackbirds, have done as well. When the young red birds came home there was much excitement about the Sefton establishment. The parent birds had been very secretive about their intentions and so the presentation of the young birds was a surprise to Mr. Sefton, who first observed them by the uneasy actions of the parents. Sefton was instantly sure that the parents were disturbed because they could not find a sufficient amount of "nest" for their offspring, for, "Hotel Green," as the young bird is called, has been dubbed, can be seen to cater with insects to the demands of those who like their meat "alive and kicking." There was a scurrying here and there in search of bugs for the birds, and Mrs. Sefton in telling the incident, humorously remarked, "If you will believe me it took the five of us to hunt bugs for those babies, and meet the increasing demand for 'more!'"

A beautiful pair of cardinals, a nightingale and some "bleeding heart" doves interest all visitors. It is impossible to list the fifty-six varieties and describe their peculiarities in so limited an article as this. All visitors are eager to see the splendid pheasants, the "regives," "versicolor," English "ring-neck," and golden pheasants, and one can see the frequently, as a splendid lot of "mothering" is done to the pheasants, by the buff cochins bantams, very interesting little creatures, who seem to have no objection to being incubators and "foster mothers" the year around, and raising all the pheasants at Mr. Sefton's. The birds are interesting at nesting time, and raise their young, although "flighty" broods, but the amusing and interesting about these will have to be told some other time. Suffice it to say, that there is no more delightful spot to spend a bright and happy morning than in an easy chair in front of the Sefton aviary.

A CRACK ITALIAN CORPS.

One of the most picturesque of the corps d'élite of the world are the famous Bersaglieri of the Italian army, whose appearance on the parade ground is to elicit cheers from admiring crowds. Their uniforms have traveled beyond Italy, and the peculiar style which distinguishes them from all other troops excites interest and enthusiasm of the foreigner almost as much as that of their own countrymen. Famous for their little blue-clad men, with their strange, pointed hats and their flowing plumes of cocks' feathers, the Bersaglieri consist of twelve regiments, each with one reserve company. They are trained to execute all their movements in the double, and they are all excellent shots. Their drill and their picturesque headgear seem to date from the days of a dead, ugly level of military drill in matters military, but the Bersaglieri are not to suffer any changes either in drill or in costume. They are a national institution. The battalions do not act in a large body, but as skirmishers, a few being attached to each brigade; but they have proved that they can act as well as a brigade—at Solferino, for instance.

A bicycle has been added to their equipment, and the admirable use the active little men make of it. The Bersaglieri have taken to the bicycle as ducks to water, and there is probably no bicycle detachment in the world quicker and smarter than that of this celebrated Italian corps.

POLYCHROMATIC SCULPTURE.

One of the realistic movement in French art of the present time, and a dangerous phase, is the debauched chameleon which aims at deception. The use of color in sculpture, either applied directly to the stone or introduced by painting in a statue marbles and enamels of different colors, its supporters can claim for it the precedent of the Greek work, is, nevertheless, to be deplored as a departure from the purity of the medium and leading to a false and imitative art. True art is not imitative, though it may be one of its initiatory processes, and all the ability on the part of the artist to imitate gives no mastery over his medium that is essential. At the same time, while one may deplore the tendencies of this chameleon sculpture, one is obliged in many cases to acknowledge the technical mastery which has been attained and to the real beauty of some individual examples. The artist, in January Booklovers Magazine.

The art of today will be the old masters of to-

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Dominican Government Has

RUSSIANS.

Marauders Engage the Czar's Forces on the Soil of Manchuria.

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated.

January 24, 1904.]

The small lords of creation are an important factor to be considered, though they do preserve a fine scorn in regard to clothes. We have pictured a dear little boy this week in the standard sailor vestee suit in the popular homespun. Bright red is introduced into the vest, and a bright red silk tie, run through a gilt ring, makes the bright suggestion.

The boy of the springtime will be a clever copy of the Buster Brown of newspaper fame, for the Buster Brown suit is increasing in popularity, and will be the thing of the season for some time to come. The little knickerbockers and the straight plain Russian style of the upper part with the accompanying belt, forms a stylish and natty combination.

The newest of these suits are made to wear with a round collar of linen, and a full bow tie of black silk, and are developed in Scotch homespun and the various shades of brown being the leading color. One of the most distinctive of the suits was an adaptation of the Buster Brown style in a checked mixture of black and white, which was a stunning affair when finished with the white collar and soft black tie.

The springtime boy will wear a hat, frequently of stitched cloth or linen, but with a brim of increasing size and proportion, some having streamers and some the simple straight band. These hats will be in blue and natural linen, and the majority will be in white. The smallest boys will wear the broad-brimmed hats of Milan straw, and the large boys will wear the Rob Roy caps for yachting or sailing. For winter girls, the Peter Thompson suits will win more favor—but that is another story.

ROYAL FANCY WORK.

STOCKINGS CROCHET WORK AND EMBROIDERIES MADE BY KINGS AND PRINCES.

[London's Weekly:] The Shah is one of the most exacting in the world, and, when last in this country, he presented the Prince of Wales with a beautifully knitted pair of stockings, which the royal giver had worked himself.

The stitch with which the stockings were worked was a common one, no fewer than nine needles being employed by the Shah in the working of the stockings, which, it is said, took over six months to complete.

The Crown Prince of Denmark delights in doing crochet work. At quite an early age the Crown Prince developed a taste for this sort of work, but was given no encouragement to acquire any skill with a crochet needle.

His work was considered effeminate and quite unsuitable for a Crown Prince. The boy had therefore to do his work under some difficulties, for whenever he was seen at such work, it was promptly taken from him.

But, however, he made a compromise that he should be allowed to do crochet work for an hour three days a week, and during that time he made a magnificent crochet shawl, which is now in the possession of Queen Alexandra.

Recently, the Crown Prince has not had much time to devote to crochet work, for he has many other occupations and duties to attend to, but at times he shows, by the making of a lace tie or handkerchief, that he has not lost touch with the crochet needle.

The Grand Duke of Hesse devotes a great deal of his time to doing embroidery work of a very elaborate and beautiful character.

He embroidered a shawl in twelve different colors, the shawl representing a number of episodes in the history of the distinguished noble family. The shawl was sold at a Berlin fair for £250, and was afterwards purchased by an American millionaire for double that sum.

The Emperor of Austria was at one time a very enthusiastic embroidery worker, though it is some time now since he has done anything with his needle.

Years ago, whilst boar hunting, the Emperor met an old woman who was selling some embroidered chair covers.

The royal huntsman, who was unknown to the old woman, recognized one of the covers as an exact copy of a piece of work which he had done himself many years previously, and he inquired from the woman where she had got that particular bit of work from.

"I copied that cover," said the woman, "from a piece of work which the Emperor himself did with his own hands, and which he gave to my poor dead husband years ago. I wouldn't sell the original for all the money in the world, but I'll let you have this piece, which is a very good copy, for £5."

The Emperor at once recollected having given the embroidered cover to an old retainer, and was much touched by the woman's story. He asked her where she lived, promising to send for the cover, and at the same time saying that he would send her the money she asked for.

What was the old woman's surprise when the following day a messenger wearing the royal livery rode up to her cottage and handed her a letter, which contained a cheque of £50, besides an autographed letter from the Emperor expressing many wishes for her welfare, and an order for twelve large embroidered chair covers of exactly the same design as the one he had purchased.

President Loubet used to do some lace work many years ago, but he is very touchy upon the subject, and looks such work altogether too frivolous an occupation for himself.

Once, when asked point blank by an old lady if he had done some lace work in his youth, the President, replying sternly, replied: "Yes, madam, but I have put away the follies of youth many years ago."

In Japan, needlework is considered quite a proper occupation for the sterner sex, and the Emperor himself has done some beautiful embroidery work. Among the poorer classes in Japan it is the custom for the men to knit their stockings, an occupation at which they can frequently be employed.

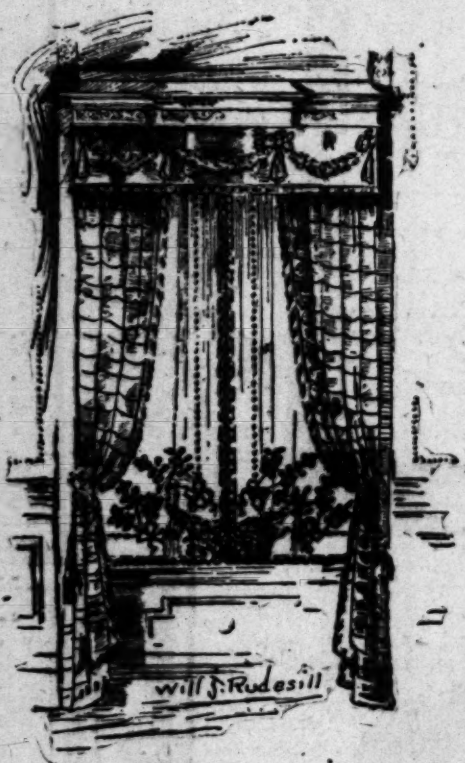
UP-TO-DATE CURTAINS.

MACRAME LACE AND ITS PLACE IN DECORATION OF THE HOME.

By a Special Contributor.

Of course everybody knows the decoration of houses tends to follow the style set by women in decorating themselves. In the columns of the fashion journals, the past year and this season on gowns, there has been such a frequent employment of macrame lace by the leaders of fashion that it was evident macrame lace curtains would soon be in vogue. Macrame lace, on account of its body, to me seems naturally more suited to drape a window than to drape a woman's figure. When these curtains were first placed on the market last fall they were very expensive, but they are now obtainable in any first-class drapery house at from \$5 per pair upwards. The use of these curtains is a radical departure from the simple net effects that have so long falsely come under the category of the "quaint," and a style which all drapery men will be glad to see make its exit, on account of its lack of decorative effect.

The accompanying window-drapery sketch is done in Louis XVI period (1774-1793). The lambrequin is of single-faced hunter's green velvet lined, upon which is applied light tan leather, stitched in gold according to the pattern



MACRAME LACE DRAPERY.

which was in vogue in that period. The side drapes are of cross-striped material of a light texture. Cross stripes are now the fashion for all sorts of window curtaining. In every form of drapery we must observe the philosophy of line symmetry. If a room is in straight lines the draperies should conform to this feeling. With arches the draperies should hang gracefully, and even in square rooms where the stiffness has been relieved by pronounced curves in the wall and ceiling treatment the drapery should conform to the softer lines; in other words, let your drapery lines follow the pronounced style of the room.

WILL J. RUDESILL.

TAMALES.

HOW THEY MAY BE MADE AT HOME BY THOSE WHO ARE FASTIDIOUS.

By a Special Contributor.

The tamale is a foreign edible which, notwithstanding the jibes and witticisms made at its expense, has become a general favorite in this country, and although a tamale stand has been likened unto a grab bag, inasmuch as you pay for what you know not, yet, one and all, they are well patronized. The following recipe for tamales is a very good one, and may be acceptable to fastidious persons who prefer to make them at home.

To be tamales proper, they should contain chicken. However, beef or veal may be used. This recipe requires six pounds of meat, one and one-half dozen chilis, three onions, one tablespoonful of sage, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and the same quantity of sugar. Cut the chicken or other meat into pieces, and put to cook in plenty of boiling water. When partially tender season well with salt. In the meantime remove the seeds from the chilis, and let them simmer in just water enough to cover until tender. When the meat will slip from the bones, take up, and when cool enough grind or chop it fine with the chilis. Chop the onions and fry in four tablespoonfuls of fat, to a delicate brown, and add to the meat and chilis, together with the other ingredients, and cook thoroughly.

Corn meal paste—Have ready three quarts of corn meal, pour slowly over it the boiling liquor in which the meat was cooked, with enough water added to make the meal the consistency of cake batter, salt, and beat thoroughly. The corn husks should be the white inner ones. Soak in warm water until pliable; spread a corn husk with the paste to within an inch of the ends, upon this place a large spoonful of the meat together with a raisin and two

olives, cover with another husk prepared as above, then spread three or four more husks with the paste, and wrap closely about the ones enclosing the meat; gather at each end and tie firmly with narrow strip of husk; proceed thus until material is all used. Place in steamer and steam one hour.

Sauce for tamales—Cook one quart of canned tomatoes and one chopped onion, for ten minutes, then strain, and add two tablespoonfuls of flour which has been cooked brown and smooth in the same quantity of butter, and simmer five minutes. Season with salt, paprika, and a pinch of cloves.

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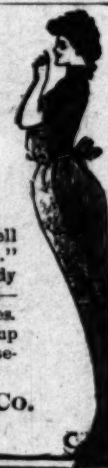
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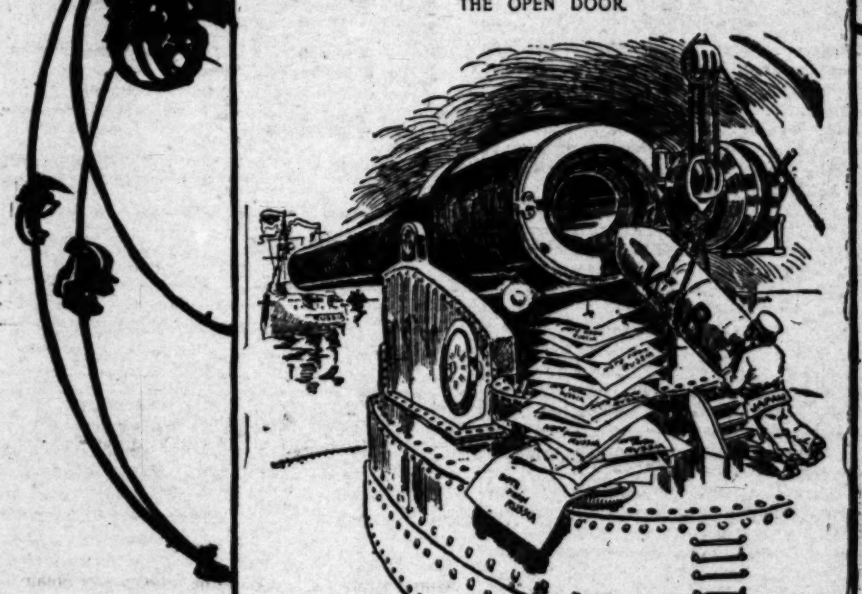
RUSSIANS.

Marauders Engage the Czar's
Forces on the Soil of
Manchuria.

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to

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Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

FIELD NOTES.

J. W. Jeffrey, Agricultural Editor.

Imperial Progress.

THE town of Imperial, in the Colorado River delta, is now rated seventh in the list of railroad shipping points in Southern California. One year ago all the traveling and freighting to that town was done over the old sandy trail from Old Beach. Today Imperial has two daily trains, increased freight and stock-handling facilities and a general uplift in everything relating to traffic and railroad extension. The population of the town is now given at 700. It has six brick blocks and enjoys a good trade with the settlements surrounding.

Law Enforced.

THE enactment requiring the inspection and proper branding of fruit in this State is not being altogether ignored, as is charged by a portion of the State press. G. W. Sill, a fruit grower of the Pajaro Valley, was recently arrested on the charge of shipping improperly branded fruit. He now claims \$15,000 damages from Inspector A. N. Judd for false arrest. He may have trouble cashing in, as the Pajaro Valley growers are pledging Judd financial support to fight the case.

Imperial Invasion.

FEW farmers from Imperial have come coastward this month to buy dairy cows and other stock, taking advantage of low prices that may be offered in anticipation of a scarcity of forage here from dry weather. Should the rainfall be scant a considerable market may be found in the New River country for cattle and hogs. This is a clear advantage to those farmers among us who may wish to sell, for forage promises to be steady and plentiful at Imperial. Given another year or so for continued development in that great irrigation district, it will become a strong influence in taking up the stock surplus of dry years elsewhere, and in the replenishment of the dairies and stock ranges when a more favorable season occurs in the non-irrigated sections of Southern California. If rain is withheld the live stock interests of Imperial will be rapidly augmented.

Berseem Scarce.

I HAVE notice from the Agricultural Department at Washington that there is no seed of the berseem or Egyptian clover at command of the department for distribution, not even for experimental purposes. This is in answer to a number of inquiries concerning the use of this clover for dissipating alkali in soils. The department writes that experiments are being made under direction of Secretary Wilson to demonstrate the value of berseem upon alkaline lands. If it is a success the seed will be imported, or raised here and given general distribution. Secretary Wilson's office within the last year has strengthened the force engaged in securing seeds and plants from abroad, increased the clerical force at home for systematizing the work of experimentation and widened the sphere of securing reports from those engaged in testing new importations of seeds and plants.

Profitable Lemon Growing.

I AM asked if lemon growing pays. Yes, in spots, and richly profitable even of late seasons. There are lemon groves at Azusa, East Whittier, Hollywood, Ontario, Corona and I know not how many other places that are not for sale at any price within reason. One grove at Whittier has produced lemons for the last ten months at one cent a pound, green, for all lemons including culls that even weighed in to the local packing-house. Those unacquainted with the present conditions are unaware of the effect of the trying-out process as to situation, soil and water that has prevailed for the last ten years. California lemon culture was never so circumscribed or productive before. Processes of curing are more simple and certain of results, yet requiring capital to provide these simple means of treatment. The lemon growers are well satisfied where proper conditions prevail.

Foreman's Rank Carelessness.

DRY feed is supposed to be getting scarce, but an employee of a local orchardist found it in abundance a few days ago when he allowed a firebrand to get into an apple orchard growing in tall grass. The workman was cleaning up around the boundaries of the orchard when he permitted the fire to get a hold of the grass. In a few minutes about 400 bearing apple trees were encircled in flames, and sad havoc wrought upon a profitable orchard. Whether this carelessness was rewarded by continuing the foreman's services is immaterial, but the owner has learned that it does not pay to allow dry grass to harbor on his premises.

Orchard Planting.

SHOULD rains be reasonably copious the coming months fruit tree planting will be done upon a large scale in a few localities in Southern California. I know of several large tree orders being filled now, one amounting to nearly \$100 in nursery value, and another more than half as large. A planting time approaches ground preparation should be looked after. With the exception of loamy or sandy soils, deep plowing should precede the digging of the tree holes. In clay soils or those obdurate from any cause the ground cannot be broken too deeply. It would pay readily to disrupt the ground two feet below the sur-

face in many kinds of soil. Where root-cropping is a science and intensive cultivation the order of the trans-Atlantic planter puts more labor upon the preparation of his land than follows in the care of his crop. It is of more importance to secure deep rooting in fruit trees, especially deciduous, than in annual crops, for the fault cannot be corrected after the trees begin to grow without injury to the early roots of the tree. Perhaps it cannot be corrected at all where the plant shallow-roots during the first two or three years of its location. A large portion of the native fertility of the soil escapes utility, perhaps permanently, where the subsurface is left impervious to root growth. It follows that the soil loses water-storage capacity, the tree feeds poorly, the fruit matures irregularly and often has adventitious periods of development, the tree is subject to adverse influences, and to early decay. There are those who hold views antagonistic to these, but fortunately they have no prominent advocates in California. If tree planting were more in its infancy it would pay to introduce steam subsoil plows, but new plantations are becoming fewer and smaller, and the planter will have to rely upon more primitive means of securing a deep soil bed for his trees.

Nadeau Vineyard Planted.

TWENTY-THREE years ago the famous Nadeau tract was planted to vines. The season was as dry as the present season far along into January. The vines had to be watered by hand until late winter, when abundant rains began. At grain-sowing time the malva and alfalfa had grown so rankly that plowing for wheat and barley had to be preceded by the mower. It proved to be one of the best grain seasons of that decade. Whether the present season will follow this lead remains to be demonstrated by the next few weeks.

Tree planting is old enough to follow in cycles in California, for the Nadeau Vineyard tract, now a part of the Cudahy Ranch is being planted to apples. Last Tuesday 3000 fine apple trees were sent out from a city salesyard to populate this fertile tract with trees instead of the vines that so long made it famous as a wine-producer. This lot of apple trees is only a part of what will be required to furnish the packing-house and cider mill to replace the grape press and wine vat. When the present job of tree-planting is finished the Cudahy Ranch will bear one of the largest apple orchards in this portion of the State. Apple growing is gaining converts in scores of small places in the mountains of Southern California, in portions of the Antelope Valley and in the river plains nearer the coast. Its ultimate success will largely depend upon the progress made in fighting insect pests, chief of which are the codling moth, San Jose scale, and woolly aphid. The demand is here, the supply should follow, for it will be a decade hence at best before the home market is supplied, if Southern California continues to advance at the rate prevailing during the last ten years.

Birds Protected by Law.

I HAVE not yet seen in print a complete list of the birds included in the ordinance of protection passed by the Los Angeles County Supervisors, and those exempt by former laws. The following is the list, it being unlawful to shoot, wound, trap, snare or in any way capture, injure or destroy any birds enumerated: Barn Owl, Red Shafted Flicker, Western Night Hawk, Cliff or Barn Swallow, Arkansas Kingbird, Black Phoebe, Horned Lark, Song Sparrow, Brown Towhee, Arkansas Goldfinch, Willow Goldfinch, Blackheaded Grosbeak, Lazuli Bunting, Phainopepla, Audubon Warbler, Warbling Vireos, Longtailed Chat, American Dipper, Pasadena Thrasher, Varied Thrush, Brewer's Blackbird, Parkman Wren, Western Bluebird, Western Martin, Arizona Hooded Oriole, Bullock's Oriole, Meadow Lark, Mocking Bird, Western Robin, Roadrunner, Gulls, Terns, Pelicans.

It is unlawful, except during the month of August, to hunt, shoot or destroy any wild dove. It is also unlawful to destroy the nests or take the eggs of any of the above-named wild birds at any time. Penalty for the violation of the bird and game laws and ordinances is a fine of \$20 to \$300 and imprisonment. Information relating to the violation of State game laws or county game and bird ordinances, may be given to the nearest constable or deputy game warden. I am informed by an agent of the Pasadena Humane Society that any information relating to such violations if sent to the Secretary, W. Scott Way, at Pasadena, will receive prompt attention. As the season of birds will soon be here again, those interested in the preservation of our songsters and insect foragers should preserve this list for future use. If it is a bird it is pretty sure to be protected, as few are omitted.

Fruit in Antelope Valley.

THE fact that apple-growing has become successful in widely scattered localities of the Antelope Valley is made manifest by a report I have of the actual achievements in that line. The apple men have had uniformly good crops of superior quality wherever they have taken proper care of their orchards. In one case of 1000 trees just coming fairly into bearing the proprietors gathered ten tons of marketable fruit, receiving therefor 4 cents a pound sold in wagonload lots. Crain Brothers have an orchard of 2500 trees just coming into fruitage. The trees are heavily set with fruit spurs, thrifty, clean and uniform. Several growers at Elizabeth Lake have taken a ton from each acre of trees averaging about five years of age, selling the fruit at the adjacent towns at \$80 a ton. A few of the apple orchards at Fairmount have been neglected, and in other sections around the lake some of the trees

have not received the best of attention. At Little Rock the trees are looking well, but the crop was light last season. One of the orchards at Big Rock Creek had no crop whatever—a strange condition when apples sell at the growers' price in that section.

One of the oldest at Big Rock Creek is the Holmes orchard, consisting of 600 trees, fifty of which are thirteen years old. These trees produced fourteen tons of fruit, a little more than half as much as the preceding crop. The owner states that the shortage was caused by a heavy pruning—the first the trees have ever received. The Holmes orchard is another good proposition, but the crop was also light compared with former years. As a whole section the investigation shows the apple trees to be in fine health where watered, cultivated and pruned. But disease has appeared in the form of the well-known blight and occasionally an orchard infected with the apple worm. It is now known that the mountainous districts of Southern California are not to remain long immune from this pest, and growers should take notice accordingly. Apple tree planting in the Antelope Valley will be continued with increasing vigor with favorable weather. It is hoped that new plantings will not be so closely together, as some of the largest orchards have been set to trees 17 feet apart. The limbs at eight years of age are now interlacing. There are prospects for a heavy almond crop, judging from the fruit spurs appearing.

Preventing California Walnut Blight.

THE following recommendations relative to the prevention of walnut blight are based upon several years of careful experiments by the United States Department of Agriculture.

All infected trees should be pruned carefully to remove branches showing the action of the disease of the previous year. Remove the dead tips of limbs, cutting well back of the diseased parts. Also cut away small limbs which show the blackened scars of the past year's disease, where the organism causing the disease winters in the pith cavity. Burn all prunings.

Spray the dormant trees thoroughly with bordeaux mixture two weeks before spring growth begins. All portions of the tree should be treated. Spray again as soon as the nuts are firmly set.

Use the following formula: Five pounds copper sulphate, five pounds good quicklime, fifty gallons water. Slake the lime in an oak barrel and add enough water to make twenty-five gallons milk of lime. Thoroughly dissolve the copper sulphate in an oak barrel containing twenty-five gallons cold water. Continue to pour one pailful each of milk of lime and copper sulphate solution simultaneously into a third oak barrel, holding fifty or sixty gallons, until all of the solutions are thus united. Stir the milk of lime as it is dipped out and pour it through a fine wire strainer into the mixing barrel. Use while fresh.

TREE CULTURE IN CANADA.

E. Stewart of Ottawa, Canada, who is superintendent of forestry for the Dominion government, is at the States. He has come to attend a meeting of the National Forestry Association, which meets in this city.

"My office," said he, "is one of recent creation in our country. The older parts of Canada are beginning to realize the need of replenishing their timber, just as you are in the United States. The government's principal interest, however, is in the northwest. It supplies the farmers with trees and gives them every aid along the line of tree culture, and they are very generally taking advantage of the assistance."—[Washington Post.]



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Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

By a Staff Writer.

The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the editor a week before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be given to others, without the consent of the writers. Correspondents are not preserved, and consequently are not furnished to inquirers.]

Hygienic Treatment of Pneumonia.

THE following article, describing a simple and successful treatment of pneumonia, is contributed to The Times by Dr. James McLean:

"I take pleasure in uniting with your Riverside correspondent in last Sunday's issue (January 10th) to aid you in your noble work." Concerning your exceedingly interesting article headed "Pneumonia and Contagion," I would much like if you can find space to publish the following facts relating to my successful methods of dealing with this dreaded trouble, which, in the article, you clearly show to have been a terrible scourge, especially through the Eastern States.

"In order that your numerous readers may be enabled to carefully follow and profit from what I have to say on this question, I will only refer to one serious case which was called upon to treat a short time ago in San Francisco. It will amply illustrate how every other case can be successfully dealt with if promptly attended to. A German lady over middle age, whom I had been treating for asthma, was suddenly attacked with pneumonia on the afternoon of an exceptionally cold day. About 4 p.m. I was called by her husband, and found her in a frantic condition, as if about to choke. I immediately ordered a large boiler of water to be heated, and hurried off to a rubber factory, where I procured a sheet of rubber cloth and a quarter yards in length by one and a half in width. On my return, the water was hot. I had a full teaspoonful of mustard mixed with it. A small blanket was then laid over the patient, and the rubber cloth was stretched over the bed cover. A double ply of the steaming hot blanket was then laid over the rubber cloth, and over that the patient, who was promptly wrapped from the chin to over the feet, with blanket and rubber cloth and given a glass of cold water to drink through a glass tube. Within a few minutes she commenced to breathe more freely. Another glass of cold water was given a quarter of an hour after the first, and within an hour after the first warm blanket was applied, the second was applied. Meantime the bedroom was comfortably heated by the steam from boiling water. Another glass of cold water was given, and at 6:30—two hours after she was called—the lady breathed freely, and was relieved of the heated wraps. After giving instructions to keep up the heated temperature of the room during the night, I departed. Fearing the neglect of my order I called at 6 on the following morning, and found the lady sitting up in bed with a cheerful smile. She reached out her hand to welcome me, and said, 'Doctor, I do hope that you will live to be a hundred years old, that cure was so quick.'

"Let us for a little look into the philosophy of this treatment. We should first glance at the cause which produces pneumonia. Not by any means from the alleged organism's point of view, but rather as coming from a sudden attack of severe cold draughts over and over a chilled body, especially if the mind is depressed and the patient is upon some intricate problem, whilst the apartment is abnormally cold. The blood is then driven from the extremities toward the lungs, pleura, heart and brain, which if not promptly re-attracted towards the extremities by some simple means as above stated the terrible consequences so graphically related in the article will inevitably follow.

"To really enjoy and profit from a proper Turkish bath, plentiful supply of cold water should be drunk, in order to check the flow of blood towards the lungs, as also to perspiration. Why not adopt a similar plan when attacked with pneumonia, coupled with the application of heat to the extremities? Local applications by poultices and other like materials over the chest and back are unnecessary in their action, as the space covered is not sufficient to absorb the great blood pressure from the lungs, and such should not be tampered with, for as the brain is full and pulpy and full of blood vessels, care should be taken to attract the blood with a downward tendency to prevent delirium and death.

"I would suggest that every family residing in a cold climate would act wisely by securing a sheet of rubber cloth, as herein stated, to be in readiness. A sheet of soft cloth might suffice instead."

Myths for Consumption.

W. MILLER of Pasadena sends in the following communication:

"Some time ago our consul at Berlin reported to the United States government what he called the 'Berlin European Cure' for consumption. He was able to state the ingredients used, but not their proportions.

"This report you probably know was published in a San Francisco paper. Editorials appeared on two successive days. I was then, and for some months subsequently, in California, Cal. Rev. S. W. Pollock of that place had before resigned his charge because of steadily-progressive consumption. When he first saw the articles in the paper his friends and physicians had abandoned all hope of his ever being better. He has been using the

remedy now for over four months, and is wonderfully improved, and confident of complete recovery. Several others about Hollister are using the remedy and report encouragingly.

"Thinking that my family in Pasadena might know some one similarly affected I sent a description of the remedy. My letter was handed to Dr. James E. Byrne of South Illinois street. He had some to Pasadena as a confirmed consumptive, and seemed to have but a short time to live. He has been using the remedy for perhaps two months, and like Mr. Pollock is confident that it is working a cure.

"The essential parts of the treatment are as follows:

"1. One teaspoonful powdered eucalyptus leaves in a delft or earthen sauce dish.

"2. Put on this one-quarter teaspoonful powdered charcoal.

"3. On that one-eighth teaspoonful powdered sulphur. Mix the above well.

"4. Sprinkle over this a teaspoonful of pure eucalyptus oil.

"5. Place saucer in iron pan on something to support it.

"6. Then a lighted alcohol lamp underneath, gauging the heat so as to form a vapor, but not hot enough to burn the charcoal and make smoke. (Be sure not to use wood alcohol.)

"7. Inhale once a day or more, some good inhalations directly over the medicine. When the closely-shut room is filled with the vapor, sit or lie and inhale for an hour."

The report referred to was published in the telegraph columns of The Times, and comment was made thereon in this department.

It is really funny how many people "take no stock" in anything until it has been imported from Paris, or Berlin or Vienna. This is not only the case with hats and dresses, but with medical "discoveries."

There is nothing new or wonderful about this so-called "discovery." Over and over again, in this department of The Times, during the past year or two, reference has been made to the beneficial effects of eucalyptus oil, taken internally and inhaled in the shape of steam. For nearly twenty years the editor of this department has taken, on rising, a tumblerful of hot water, containing a couple of drops of eucalyptus oil, or sometimes eucalyptus leaves, steeped for a short time in hot water.

Perhaps, now that some celebrated European professor has seen fit to indorse the use of eucalyptus oil, many Americans will be inclined to give it a trial, who would not otherwise be induced to do so, but were rather inclined to poke fun at the editor of this department, for his frequent extolling of the virtues of the common blue gum.

Going to the Root of the Evil.

THE deplorable increase of crime in this country has again awakened interest in a suggestion for a radical cure of the evil that has been put forward from time to time by social reformers, namely, the emasculation of confirmed criminals. Perhaps it might be as well to include confirmed fools in the proscription, for a fool often does more harm in the world than a rogue. The one you may be on your guard against, while the other is liable to break out in all sorts of unexpected ways and places. However, if we should prevent all the fools and rogues in the world from breeding, the population of the earth would be likely to show a very rapid decline.

The Blessed Rain.

THE small amount of rain that fell on Sunday evening last, amounting in Los Angeles to about one-seventh of an inch, may not have been of great benefit to the farming community of this section, but it was certainly a God-send to the average person, from a hygienic standpoint. The rain washed the atmosphere and carried away a vast amount of "matter out of place" from the trees, and ground, and gutters. To go out on Monday morning and breathe the purified atmosphere was like taking a draught of elixir of life. It is only those who live in a semi-arid country that can properly appreciate "the gentle dew from heaven."

How Much Food?

FOLLOWING is an extract from an article by a physician, who gives advice on health in a local contemporary:

"As a general rule it is well to eat meat but once a day, and it is accepted by physiologists that by weight meat should not constitute more than one-third of the solid food we eat in twenty-four hours. It is generally conceded that the entire amount of solid food for the average person in twenty-four hours is thirty ounces and twenty-four ounces of fluid."

It is not true that physiologists agree that not more than one-third of our diet should be composed of flesh food. On the contrary physiologists differ radically in regard to the question of diet. So much so, that it is difficult to find two who will agree on the subject. Some would permit the eating of meat three times a day, others would exclude it altogether. Some are strongly against all starch foods, and yet other extremists believe in eating nothing but raw food. The usual platitude of the physician, who has given little study to the question of diet, "that a mixed diet is the best," is altogether wrong, not being founded on logic. A carnivorous animal eats meat, and in its natural state will not eat anything else, although household pets can be gradually trained to eat a little farinaceous food, just as dogs and monkeys can sometimes be trained to drink beer and chew tobacco. On the other hand, a herbivorous animal cannot be tempted to eat flesh. The only im-

(CONTINUED ON 25TH PAGE.)



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confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to me."

(CONTINUED FROM 2TH PAGE)

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(CONTINUED ON 17TH PAGE)

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Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 26TH PAGE.)

... matter from the pens of men who have made a study of the subject, the article by Dr. Egbert being particularly lucid and instructive. I may say that the device which is advertised in the circular is no longer on the market. I am the inventor of it, but found that neither the public nor the medical profession was ready for it, so I abandoned it. It proved a failure, and when I had lost all the money I could afford on it I gave it up. But if ever a sufficient demand for such a thing should arise, the demand will no doubt be responded to.

"JOHN A. PEROU."

The Bacteria Bogie.

A HOBBYHORSE that has been ridden almost to death by the medical fraternity during the past few years is that of deadly bacteria, supposed to be lying—or rather lying around, waiting to seek whom they may devour. There is no doubt that many nervous individuals have been driven half crazy by the unreasonable fear of such exaggerated dangers. As the editor has more than once remarked, if these hidden foes were one thousandth part as dangerous to the average person as is claimed, then the human race would have been wiped out of existence thousands of years ago, for, according to the investigations of science, unless we remain on high mountain peaks, or up in a balloon, we breathe millions—or probably billions—of deadly germs every minute.

There are some paragraphs from an address by Dr. Weyman of the United States Medical Department, delivered before the Pan-American Medical Congress:

"Many people go about with virulent diplococci of pneumonia in their respiratory tract but do not have pneumonia. Why? Because their cells are vigorous enough to prevent the diplococci invading the lungs. But put such a person under bad sanitary conditions, or depress his vitality, and the microbes are not phagocytized—they invade the lungs, and pneumonia and death follow.

"In times of cholera epidemics men go about with living cholera vibrios in their intestinal canal, yet they do not get sick. Why? Because the conditions for the production of the cholera toxins are not favorable—there is no normal flora in their intestinal canal. But let such a person eat poor or tainted food or derange his digestion through indiscretion or evil sanitary surroundings, and the results are fatal.

"Many people live a long and active life with tubercle bacilli encysted in the apex of one lung. As long as they are supplied with fresh air and sunshine, and good sanitary surroundings, they remain well. But give such a person food, or bad sanitary surroundings, and see what happens. The battle going on between the bacilli and the cells results in a victory for the bacilli. The cells die, the victorious bacilli spread havoc through the lungs. The hospital can not cleanse a poison-infested district, diminish the constant supply of palinets from an unclean and malarious locality.

"It will be well to remove the weak and tempted from the environment; better still to improve the environment.

"It is well to go down to the folk-swamp and rescue one who is there; better still to drain the cesspool, improve the surroundings, prevent adulteration of food and drink, and compel use of devices for averting disease. The wall at the top of the danger precipice is worth far more than an ambulance at the bottom."

"Looking evidence of the truth of these statements furnished recently in a large American city, where an epidemic of smallpox was killed off in short order, by cleaning the city, without resorting to vaccination."

Brothers, Chew.

My old friend, J. W. B., of Riverside, sends the following contribution on the subject of mastication. There is a question whatever that a great majority of people—especially Americans—use their teeth and their jaws for too little. Foods are put up in convenient, condensed or liquid form, and are hastily gulped down, the result in this country appearing to be that every minute spent in eating is so much time wasted, although, strange to say, the very same people will often find it not inconvenient to spend an hour or two during the day at the table of an establishment where liquids are dispensed.

In this connection the editor would observe, in regard to the plan of Horace Fletcher, who introduced the idea of thoroughly chewing every piece of food until there was nothing left, and then rejecting the remainder, that we must not forget the necessity for a certain amount of refuse matter in the food we consume. As The Times recently said, Mother Nature, which makes no mistakes, provided the skins and seeds of fruits and the hulls of grain to serve a useful purpose in keeping up the activity of the bowels. A person who should swallow absolutely indigestible particles with his food would inevitably become a victim of constipation and indigestion, unless he would imitate the chickens and allow a little fine gravel in each meal. All the same, however, the advice to thoroughly masticate the food is good advice. J. W. B.'s contribution follows:

My neighbor, B. B. Barney, who owns the oldest navel grove in Riverside, when my wife and I were trying to cure, and the no-breakfast plan, gave me his advice. He attributes his good health at the age of 70 to his inability to swallow food rapidly, his throat having been medicated, and the opening (esophagus) being the size of a lead pencil. I recently read this item: A London doctor examined the teeth of several thousand of the poorer classes applying at his hospital for relief. Of all those thousands of sets of teeth he found only one set in anything like good condition, and that was almost perfect. Yet their owner lived upon a kind of food and took the same care of his teeth, as is no care at all. The explanation lay in the

fact that the man had a peculiar malformation of the jaws and throat which made it impossible for him to get down food except by chewing and swallowing a little at a time. And further, this man's general condition was far ahead of that of the others examined.

"Now let me quote from 'Perfect Health,' under the title of 'Mastication': 'Most food is composed of millions of globular molecules which are held together by hard substances, such as cellulose and other fibrous matter. The fine senses of taste cannot be touched until sufficient saliva has been generated by the motion of the jaws to begin the work of transforming the starch into grape sugar, etc. Every molecule of food that is not tasted fails to perform the purpose for which it was eaten, but it does not fail to contribute its full share toward indigestion, impure blood and disease.'

"Horace Fletcher, a noted traveler, scientist and author, from whose work I quote (Economic Nutrition, page 26): 'There are two ways of putting a limit to a meal we are eating, one, the wrong one, comes in the shape of a protest on the part of a too full stomach, while the appetite is still ravenous. The right one comes naturally from a perfectly satisfied feeling—a ceasing of a desire for more. The function of saliva is commonly understood to be the lubrication of the food to enable it to be more easily swallowed. The truth is it is the first and the most important act in digestion.'

"Here is what this author has to say about the morning meal: 'Forced abstinence from a heavy morning meal will surely bring about normal conditions of appetite, which are best adapted to perfect nutrition.' Fletcher very aptly says, also, if we enjoy eating and are eating for the pleasure of it, 'What sense in throwing away a morsel until the taste has been extracted? If we can devote ten thousand actions of the jaw to senseless gossip, what sense in denying adequate jaw service to the most important function of living?'

"I close as I began, by saying chew, chew, chew. If you could grip the hand of neighbor Barney, feel the muscle of his arm, and hear him tell of his perfect health, although he left the East twenty years ago and came to this Coast an invalid, you would agree with me that his affliction has proved to be a blessing in disguise."

Going Barefoot.

A GOOD word was recently said in this department for the practice of going barefoot, whenever opportunity offers, especially for the young. The editor of this department is a great believer in the efficacy of this means of promoting health. Here are some good remarks on the subject from the New York Press:

"Contact with mother earth is the finest tonic. Every boy ought to be made to go barefooted until he reaches his tenth birthday. He will save his parents much worry. He will never have a cold. He will never have corns or chilblains on his feet. He will save \$100 in shoes and \$200 in stockings. He will improve mentally and physically, and turn out to be an ornamental as well as useful member of society. Where do you suppose all these millionaires that came from the country got their hard sense, their strong physique, their magnificent staying qualities? Let me tell you; from contact with mother earth. They went barefooted until they left the farm, walked in the cool furrows in plowing time, and waded in the branch, made mud cakes with their toes on the creek banks and raised dust in the big road with the hollows of their feet.

"I know a little fellow in New York who never had a shoe on his foot till he started to school at the age of 9. His feet are models for an artist. They are big, broad, well arched, perfect. There has been no cramping of toes, and every one is as distinct and individual as a finger. The Board of Education decreed shoes. He had to put them on. For a month he could hardly walk. Now he is begging to go barefooted again. The moment school is out off go shoes and stockings, and he is temporarily happy. Other children, shod brutally from infancy, stare with amazement. This boy is a little giant. He never had a cold until he put on shoes and stockings. His favorite sleeping place is on the floor—that is, it was. He would drop down on the carpet, on the bare boards, on the stoop, on the hearth—any old place, and sleep day or night without a pain or ache. Since he put on shoes and stockings he is becoming like other children—whiney, peaked, churlish, subject to colds, sleeps poorly and has nightmares.

"Leather and its imitations are not the best of conductors. On the sole of the foot they oppose entrance into the nerve center beneath the plantar arch of that electric fluid which means all to health. Children who wear rubber shoes or boots habitually go blind. There is complete insulation. Leather and its imitations means partial insulation. Look daily at the children that pass you on the way to school. Many wear spectacles. Why? They have never come in contact with mother earth. They are bred in bricks and mortar and reared on asphalt. What hope for them? The loveliest women in the world, the strongest mentally and physically, and at the same time the womanliest, are the fine ladies of Brazil, who never wear a shoe or stockings in the privacy of home. The female members of Don Pedro's family went shoeless and stockingless except when entertaining or holding a public function.

"Where are the Kneippists. The Kay-nelppists, I should say. There was some evidence of following the famous therapist of Stefansried in this country a few years ago. Persons were caught daily in the act of creeping over the dewy lawns of Central Park in their bare feet—poor old feet, bunioned, corned, chilblained, cramped, squeezed, misshapen, gouty, tender soled—feet, such as a beast would not claim, feet that would kill a beast. Father Kneipp was nearly on the right track. His error was in trying to cure. He should have started in to prevent. If the thousands that became his followers had gone barefooted for ten years, they never would have needed the Kneipp cure. They tried to fool mother earth. If they had come in contact with her in early youth, they would not have needed her in old age.

"You never heard of a wild animal that had rheumatism until it reached captivity and was kept off the earth. You never heard of a horse that had rheumatism until it

became a household pet, and was pampered—kept off the earth. The heathens of Africa and the Pacific Islands never had rheumatism, so far as we know, until they got to wearing sandals or shoes. I once knew a foolish man who, whenever he got sick, would dig a trench in his garden, lie down in it, and have his wife cover him with fresh earth as far up as his chin. He would remain there for an hour or two, then get up in fine spirits. Mother earth! The contact! It looked like the resurrection—and it was. Let all the boys go barefooted."

A New York man has a brilliant scheme to obviate theater panics by printing on the seat coupons the warning: "In case of danger your nearest exit is No.—" Such a hint that "danger" is probable would certainly have a distinctly soothing effect upon timid patrons.—(Kansas City Times.

TRUSS TRUTHS.

Sometimes it is easier to tell the truth than to lie. Perhaps that's why my statements about my made-to-measure trusses are true statements.

In other cases, to tell the truth would lose a sale, and that probably explains why you find men who assert that a hand-me-down truss will fit you—give comfort, re-act your rupture and make a cure.

It won't—it can't. After I have made careful, scientific measurements I find it somewhat of a trick to build a truss to fit; to say that a factory a thousand miles away can do as well for you sounds "fishy."



New quarters now; much more roomy than the former store at 421 South Broadway.

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MANAGER SWEENEY SURGICAL
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LADY ATTENDANT.

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DROP HEAD
SEWING
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Five Years' Guarantee.

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Permanently removed without disfigurement. Absolute guarantee. Fourteen years' experience. Two years in Los Angeles. Moles also receive our most careful attention. Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Lucy & Aldrich, suite 41 and 42, Hotel Savoy, 405 1/2 S. Broadway. Tel. Home 2603.



Newman's Hair Health is food for the hair and a true cure for all scalp diseases. This Hair Grower is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dandruff, dry letter, eczema, etc. Stops the itching. Stops the hair from falling out and starts it to growing. This preparation is a life study of two generations; endorsed by physicians and trained nurses. Has been sold here on the Coast fourteen years. References cheerfully given. Manufactured by L. A. Newman, East Hollywood, Cal.; 37 S. Broadway, Los Angeles; 27 Raymond Ave. Pasadena. Tel. Suburban 30.

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Timely Special Announcements.

DRIVING OUT JIMINEZ.

Dominican Government Has
Succeeded Further Victories

RUSSIANS.

Marauders Engage the Czar's
Forces on the Soil of
Manchuria.

confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become participants in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to me."

LITTLE TALKS ABOUT OUR EYES AND EARS.

BY DR. WALTER L. SEYMOUR.

420 W. SIXTH STREET L. A.

That Eye and Ear strain, or defects in sight and hearing are the cause of immeasurable human suffering cannot be doubted by one familiar with facts, and the many improved treatments for the relieving and restoring to their owners these most treasured senses, constitute, in my opinion, some of the most wonderful strides in modern science. We recently read of an Electrical hearing instrument which Thomas Edison has devised for the artificial restoring of his lost hearing, which is evidence to many that "Necessity is the mother of invention", and while we may sympathize with Mr. Edison on the loss of his hearing, which is doubtless a great personal affliction to him, still, it seems he should be consoled by the thought of so many other thousands of sufferers from a similar trouble being benefited by his loss, which perchance was the only reason for his wonderful inventive genius being directed in this line.

Defects in sight and hearing are far more common than many realize, and it is safe to say that few are the households whose every member enjoys the full blessing of perfect sight and hearing, and many, indeed, are the homes whose happiness is marred if not overshadowed by the creeping in of one of these specters (impaired sight or hearing); and as this misfortune falls not alone upon the individual, but is shared in part by the entire household, the subject becomes a matter of general interest with the well informed who keep in touch with that which is really new and scientific in the field of Eye and Ear treatments.

If I have disappointed any of my readers in not appearing regularly in this paper for the past few Sundays, it is not because I have been idle, but for lack of time, as we have been greatly improving and enlarging our facilities for treating scientifically such Eye and Ear troubles as come to us daily; and while I will talk at random today, I will describe more minutely some of our new instruments in the near future.

CARE OF THE EYES.

As I am so often asked how one should care for their eyes and ears, I will offer a few general suggestions. Good daylight (not sunlight) is always best for eye work. A good North light should be chosen, when possible, by

one requiring a strong steady light for prolonged eye work. Preferably, the light should come from the left or straight above, as any other is apt to throw a shadow of the hand or body across the work or the pages of the book. The best artificial light is that most nearly simulating daylight, and if too strong, should be slightly shaded with green. Reading on the cars or in a carriage is very hard on the best of eyes, and should be avoided. Reading in a reclining position is injurious unless care is used in holding one's head erect or on a line with the body, as the dropping forward of one's head, which usually accompanies this position, retards the circulation necessary to the eye while in use. Many eyes are injured during convalescence following a severe illness. The temptation to overwork the ocular system when it is not able to stand even a limited strain, is one that every sensible invalid should endeavor to overcome, as the entire ocular system at this time is too weak even to perform a limited amount of work, and the pleasure of an hour's reading before you are able may result in many hours of privation in after life. The care of the eyes commences in early childhood, and an intelligent supervision by parents at this dependent period of life will go far towards insuring healthy eyes during the adult years. The attention of an infant should not be directed to objects held close to the face, and similar precautions should not be neglected as the child grows older, as it predisposes to short-sightedness and other evils. Children should, therefore, be discouraged from playing with small objects, toys, etc., and from poring over story and picture books. They should be encouraged in out-door amusements and sports, where the eyes during these developing periods of life can have wide range and free scope, and where the general physical health and development may take precedence over ocular and intellectual labor. Eyes are not infrequently injured by exertions which would never be demanded of any other organ of the body, they evidently being regarded as untiring and exhaustless. This is especially true after a physician has been consulted and glasses procured. People appear to consider that after this has been accomplished their ocular functions should have the strength and endurance of steel. It must never be forgotten that the eye is a delicate and complex organ, and that while it is long suffering, its endurance has a limit, which, if pressed too far, will rebel and precipitate the most direful consequences. The eye should, there-

fore, be treated with judgment, should be occasionally rested, should be used under favorable circumstances, and no one should wonder if, after using the eyes all day, in an office, and then using them for hours at home in the evening, they ultimately rebel and demand more moderate treatment.

TO HEAR WELL.

To hear well, keep the outside ear clean and let the inside alone. Nature has furnished a cleaning apparatus for the ear passage. Don't tamper with them. The entrance to the auditory canal is guarded by fine hairs that keep out dirt and insects. In the lining membrane of the canal is an oily, yellow wax that is bitter. On account of this bitter wax no insect will of its own accord enter the canal. It is only by accident that an insect ever gets into the ear. The quickest way to get rid of it is to drop in a little sweet oil. This will either drown it or frighten it out.

The wax in the ear is necessary to keep it in a healthy condition. Never try to get it out. Always remember that nature will not let the inner ear become dirty. Never insert the end of a wet towel or cloth into the ear to try to wash out the wax. Washing the auditory canal with soap and water is also injurious, as in this way the wax is moistened and more easily catches dust and dirt. It is dangerous—and if persisted in may produce deafness. Never scratch the ear canal with pins, toothpicks or hairpins.

Never put cold water or any other cold liquid in the ear. When going in swimming insert cotton, or, what is still better, a little wool in the ear. When out in the cold wind it is best to protect the ears. Avoid blowing the nose violently in case of cold. This sometimes causes the inflammation to spread into the Eustachian tube and causes deafness.

Children's ears should never be bored. A blow to the ear often drives the air with such force against the drumhead that it is ruptured by the shock.

Scarlet fever and measles often leave the ears diseased, and the wax often accumulates in hard lumps. This should be removed very carefully by softening with warm sweet oil and washing out with a syringe. Better still consult an Aurist who if properly equipped will have every facility to do it with no damage to the hearing.



UNDERGROUND LONDON.

THE WONDERS OF A BURIED CITY WITH HUNDREDS OF MILES OF STREETS.

[Til-Bits:] "If a man were to live to be a hundred," the late Sir Walter Besant declared, "and were to spend every day of his life in exploring this vast London of ours, I am quite sure it would be possible to put him down in a different part of it every day for a year, and nine days out of ten he wouldn't have the ghost of an idea where he was. And the same man might easily die without knowing anything really of that other London which lies beneath our feet, and which, in a way, is more wonderful than the one we see."

There are probably hundreds of thousands of people who think they know pretty well all that is worth knowing about London, who would "open their eyes with surprise" if they were told that when taking their walks abroad they are walking over a buried city with a network of hundreds of miles of streets following exactly the lines of the streets above ground, and bearing the same names, with an historic river fed by many a tributary, with waterfalls and baths, bookstalls, bakeries, and restaurants—a vast, silent city to which the roar of the traffic above cannot penetrate, but without which the London we know could scarcely exist.

If anyone doubts this let him get permission to explore this buried metropolis, and within a minute he will find himself transported from a crowded, noisy, city street into clean, well-paved, well-lit passages, along which he may wander at will for hours or days. By his side run huge pipes carrying water, gas, electric wires, pneumatic tubes—all for the use of the millions of people above his head.

He will find that these vaulted streets branch off in all directions, just as do the streets above-ground, and he need never be at a loss to know precisely where he is, for each street bears its name in plain letters. And not only this, but on the walls are numbers corresponding to those borne by the houses immediately overhead.

If, for instance, he is walking eastward along Gresham street, he will find Old Jewry branching off to the right and Coleman street to his left, while a few yards farther

on he can continue his walk along Princes street or Moor gate street at will. Thus he may wander for scores of miles along these white-bricked, clean, well-ventilated subways, now startled to find himself peering down on a railway station far beneath his feet, and a moment later by the thunder of an underground train just over his head.

Deep below these subways are others through which run enormous gas and water mains; and in between, at different levels, is the most wonderful network of underground railways in the world. If curiosity carries him farther there are hundreds of miles of sewers to explore, but the task is not a savory one, and he will encounter rats by the thousand on his way. In his wanderings he will rediscover the old Fleet River, so familiar to long-gone generations, which now finds its way to the Thames through a channel more than twice one's own height, and which in time of flood thunders down in great volume. Beneath Ludgate Circus it is recrafted by a stream which falls into it like a miniature Lodore.

But wherever you wander in subterranean London there is something startling or interesting to greet you. There are cavernous wine-vaults which, if they ran continuously, would reach half way from the city to Brighton, and which contain thousands of casks of wine. Beneath St. Paul's churchyard—your bus or cab passes over it—is a spacious, well-equipped restaurant where hundreds take their meals every day deep below the city traffic, and to gain access to which you must walk under a large block of warehouses; and this is but one of many underground eating-houses, while there are scores of bakeries which daylight never enters.

Underneath Bucklersbury you may look on a venerable arch and doorway which were built about the time Pompeii was destroyed, and near the Strand you may have a dip in an underground bath into which Severus may have plunged seventeen centuries ago.

A LONDON APPLE PUZZLE FOR EXPERTS.

If puzzles are getting scarce in New York possibly some of the expert guessers would like a try at the following: "Three boys go gathering apples. They arrive home late at night with a bagful, and, after agreeing to divide

THE INSIDE INFORMATION

which comes direct from the palate of the quality of the coffee just made.

AMERICAN BLEND COFFEE

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it equally, go to bed. During the night one of the wakes up, and, feeling hungry, goes to the bag, divides the apples into three equal portions, and finds there one over, which he throws away. He eats his own and goes back to bed. Later on the second boy also wakes up, and goes through a similar procedure, as also the third afterward, both of them like the first, throw away an odd apple. In the morning the three boys divide the remainder of the apples equally, and again find one over, which they throw away. How many apples were there originally?"—[London Letter to the New York Times]

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\$25.00 Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet in size; all

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 inches and one of the best and most

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Los Angeles Juvenile Times

JANUARY 24, 1904.

PART II.



STUDIES OF CHILD LIFE.



At play in the sand.

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518 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

Timely Special Announcements.

DRIVING OUT JIMINEZ.

Dominican Government Has
Second, Southern Military

RUSSIANS.

Marauders Engage the Czar's
Forces on the Soil of
Manchuria.

confidence in our people, who are
alarmed and who would become pan-
stricken in the event of hostilities be-
tween Russia and Japan. Personally,
I have no knowledge of this reported
movement, but the fact of it would
not necessarily be communicated to

Puzzle Solutions and Prize Awards.

A PUZZLE FROM THE ZOO.

CLEVER YOUTHFUL SOLVERS DISCOVER THE MYSTERIOUS HIDDEN CURIOSITY.

IN that instructive visit to the zoo our young puzzleists readily computed that if there were one hundred feet and thirty-six heads among the horses and riders there must have been fourteen horses and twenty-two riders. Also, as it was told that there were fifty-six feet and twenty heads among the living curiosities, and we can see ten animals and seven birds in view, which would make seventeen heads and fifty-four feet, it becomes obvious that there must be three more curiosities, which can have in all but two feet.

It does not require a very vivid imagination therefore to suggest that the attraction in the cage, which attracts so much attention, could only be the wonderful African snake charmer with two serpents.

Those who won the dollar prizes for the zoological puzzle were as follows:

Arthur Smith 450 S. Figueroa street, Los Angeles.
Minnie Baldwin, 1947 Barnard Park, Los Angeles.
R. W. Singer, 1357 East Twenty-third street, Los Angeles.
Mildred Phyllis Lewis, 133 East Fifty-second street, Los Angeles.
Agnes Baxter, 2057 Schumacher street, Los Angeles.

PROBLEM OF GRACES AND MUSES.

In this fragment of the Grecian classics it was set forth that:

As through Olympian garden bowers
Strolled nine fair Muses, culling flowers
Of perfume rare, and varied hue,
From pink and white to red and blue,
They chanced three Graces fair to meet,
With golden stores of apples sweet.

Each Muse, in turn, to every Grace
Some roses gave, and in their place
Such apples did receive as made
Their stores all just alike, 'twas said.

Now, if the numbers were the same,
The quantities of each proclaim!

We reproduce the verse for the reason that there has been received such a bewildering variety of answers that it will be necessary in giving the solution to call attention to the exact wording of the problem.

Few puzzleists placed sufficient stress upon the fact of there being pink, white, red and blue flowers, and that after the loving exchange of flowers, and apples their stores were all alike. Such evidently would not be the case if one had a Jack rose and another a violet. Their stores could not be just alike unless each one has a pink, white, red and blue flower.

This would necessitate that each of the Graces had 144 apples, and every one of the nine Muses 48 flowers. Then let each of the Graces given a dozen apples to every Muse and let every Muse give four flowers, one of each hue, to each of the Graces and it will be found that every Grace and Muse has three dozen apples, and three dozen flowers, and that the flowers being nine of each color, their stores are all alike.

The five one dollar prizes for best answers are awarded as follows:

Violet Hutchins, 454 North Bonnie Brae street, Los Angeles.
Frances Payne, 2116 East Third street, Los Angeles.
John R. Nevins, Lamanda Park, Cal.
Rose Steele, El Monte, Cal.
F. Ray Risdon, 787 East Washington, Los Angeles.

THE "LITTLE STRANGER" COMPETITION.

As unanimously agreed upon by our young readers, the little maiden pictured in last week's title heading "Los Angeles Juvenile Times," came from Japan.

Rosamond Norman of Santa Ana and Miriam Joy Lewis of No. 133 East Avenue 52, Los Angeles, carry off the honors and \$1 prizes for the neatest and most interesting postal compositions.

Their views on Japan are as follows:

"This little stranger represents Japan, 'the Land of the Rising Sun,' long notable for its proud isolation, but opened to the outside world by Commodore Perry in 1853. Since

that date Japan has made great progress and the Japanese have shown remarkable aptitude for modern civilization.

"The islands of Japan are not naturally very fertile, but the Japanese are excellent agriculturists and have brought their land into a high state of cultivation. Japan is the home of the chrysanthemum, the bamboo, the lacquer tree and the camphor tree also flourish. The native name of Japan is 'Nippon,' 'Japan' being derived from the 'Zipangu' of Marco Polo. Japan is now attracting world-wide attention by its attitude of defiance toward Russia and it is probable that the little brown men will soon be engaged in a terrible struggle with that powerful nation.

"MIRIAM JOY LEWIS."

"This little maid with her picturesque costume, characteristic almond eyes and inevitable fan, comes from the island of Japan, the home of the cherry blossoms, chrysanthemums and earthquakes.

"Japan is an empire east of China, consisting of four large islands and about four thousand small ones. The population in 1898 was 43,760,815. The Japanese are kindly, courteous, cleanly and patriotic.

"The Japanese name for their country is 'Nippon,' or 'The Land of the Rising Sun.'

"The picturesque costumes of the Japanese are rapidly being displaced by the much less artistic dress of the Europeans.

"Several years ago (1894-5) the little brown men surprised the world by defeating China and bringing her to terms, when China so far exceeded Japan in numbers. Since then she has been ranked as one of the great powers.

"Just now Japan is especially noticeable on account of its prospective war with Russia.

"ROSAMOND NORMAN."

The present contest continues this week with another oddly-garbed little figure in the title heading—Los Angeles Juvenile Times.

What country does the little stranger represent, and what interesting facts can you give concerning that land?

Your composition must be written on the back of a postal card and sent, not later than Monday night, to

THE EDITOR LOS ANGELES JUVENILE TIMES.

THE JUMPING CAT.

That is a term which is rarely if ever used now, but long ago, when William Thompson went to school, every one knew what it meant, and William Thompson was the jumping cat of the district school. I am going to tell you how he was cured. He was not a bad boy, but he was very much spoiled at home. He was an only child, and his parents and his many aunts and uncles could find no fault in young William. He had a great idea of his own consequence, and imagined that the world was made principally for William Thompson; but he was willing for others to enjoy his world, so long as they did not interfere with him.

Then when William was eight years old, he went to school. In a quaint, peaked hat, short blue jacket, buff trousers and low shoes, he was taken by three adoring aunts and left to face a new world; a world where twenty other boys and girls were just as important as William Thompson, and where the teacher from her platform viewed them all with impartial glance, and rewarded or punished the good and the bad.



The first morning William thought he would die. When the lunch hour came and he had spread his bountiful repast on a flat stone, he wished that he could die, for ten surprised and awestruck youths, having swallowed their own brief allowances of provisions, gathered around the flat stone and William.

"My eye!" said Tommy Austin, "just look, fellows, I guess he keeps a boarding-house." A laugh went up, for there, spread out upon a hemmed cloth of snowy white, were three slices of bread, about a quarter of a yard square; a tumbler of peach preserve, a wedge of pumpkin pie, six cookies, four pears and a bottle of milk. This last dainty was too much for the boys; they rolled on the ground in an uproar of laughter. The tears came in William's eyes, and the food choked him. In the end he ran away, and the boys devoured what he had left. That night he longed to tell his mother that he could go to school no more. But something held him back. Perhaps he was too proud, perhaps he saw how different he was from the other boys, and longed to be more like them. But back to school he went next day, and suffered and struggled in a far manlier way than any one gave him credit for doing. Then began his mistaken

course. So anxious was he to win the boys and girls that he tried to be always on the winning side. If five boys thought the teacher was a "cross old thing," and three thought her nice, William thought her cross. Ten minutes later if the majority was on the other side, there you found William. Of course those teasing boys and girls were only too quick to grasp the situation, and they kept William busy. The queer part of it was that the silly little chap, did not notice it at all, and went on his foolish way until that day when his eyes were opened, and he turned about and became quite a different boy.

Now in the school was a very timid little girl named Charity Walters. Every one loved her, and every one, in a way, took care of her, because she was not in the least able to take care of herself. William had a kind of fellow-feeling for Charity, but he dared not show it. He was timid, and she was timid, and two timid people always frighten each other dreadfully. All the school knew exactly how matters stood—all but Charity and William, and while what was done was not the noblest thing that might have been done, it was funny, and brought forth better fruits than one would have supposed.

Big Tom Lawrence started the thing. He and five other boys were standing by the school door before lesson time, when along came William Thompson, with his large, shiny tin pail full of dinner, and his cloth-covered books under his arm.

"Here comes the jumping cat!" laughed Tom, "let's see him jump. Hi, there, Billy Big Eater! We have something to say to you."

Trembling in every limb, William came up to the group. "I don't suppose you know what happened after school yesterday, do you?" asked Tom.

"No," said William; "I—went home to—"

"My ma-ma!" mimicked all the boys. William turned scarlet.

"Well," Tom went on, "some of the boys got together, and talked over a plan to trick that simpering little Charity Walters. It is going to be great fun. We planned to pick out some boy who was brave enough to lay in wait for her as she came to school, and kiss her."—All the blood in William's body began to run hot.

"Horrid mean!" said the good part of William.

"Better be on the side of the big boys," said the mean William.

"And we all decided you were the boy," Tom continued. William gave a start.

"Fraid!" sneered one boy.

"No!" snapped William, and the quick tears came to his eyes.

"Well, a good many boys said that you wouldn't do it," Tom continued, "but we big fellows knew you would; what do you say?"

Oh, how the good and bad were raging in William's breast; but he jumped on the wrong side.

"I'd just as soon do it as not," he spluttered; "a little thing like that is nothing."

Nothing! Why the poor boy felt like a sneak, and it wasn't easy for William to be a sneak; really it was hard. Just then little Charity came in sight. She was alone, and under her old-fashioned bonnet her sweet pink and white face looked like a May blossom, so shy and so fair.

William gave himself no time to think. Despising himself, he yet rushed forward, caught Charity in his sturdy young arms, and gave her a resounding kiss.

Poor Charity started back, and her violet eyes were full of terrified reproach. The mark of the cruel kiss was on the round, soft cheek.

"I thought," she quivered, "I thought you were a nice boy, William Thompson, but you are—"

"A beast!" William ended the sentence for her.

"Well, maybe not a beast," half sobbed the gentle little thing, "but a—beast!"

Just then, from behind the school came all the other girls in a body. They looked big and imposing, and they bore down on William and Charity like a cloud of locusts.

"Oh, ah!" jeered Mary Foster; "he likes kisses, he does! Give him all he wants, girls." And then it is horror and misery of William Thompson, those laughing girls, one at a time, fell upon him and kissed him on the air seemed to be full of the hateful sound. They laughed, and the poor jumping cat wished that he had jumped on the manly side and shielded dear little Charity, and had kept himself free of this dreadful punishment.

Just then Charity did a noble thing. With blue eyes blazing and all her shyness gone, she sprang to the aid of the jumping cat.

"You let him alone!" cried the little fury; "you let him alone. You think you are mighty smart, but we've got the joke on you all. I—I wanted him to kiss me—I only made believe I didn't, just for—fun. William knew I wanted him to kiss me, didn't you, William? And—you wanted to kiss me, didn't you, William?"

The jumping cat made his final leap and landed on the side of manly honesty. If that little pink and white maiden could be so brave, he, big William Thompson, should not be outdone. He shook himself free of the laughing girls.

"I know I wanted to kiss you like—like anything," he said, clinching his fists, "and I hoped you wanted me, but—I was a coward to do it until I asked you, Charity Walters, and—and—I am sorry."

The laugh ceased. Among all those rough, teasing boys and girls a feeling of shame, then one of admiration came.

"Hurrah for Charity!" cried the boys.

"Hurrah for William!" echoed the girls, and then a big hurrah went up for both.

MARY ALLEN.

SPEECH THAT CAUSED MANY DEATHS.

Many deaths have occurred recently in Vienna owing to a remarkable speech made some weeks ago by the extraordinary burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, who stated that doctors and scientific men were little better than swindlers when they picked the pockets of the credulous. Dr. Lueger has great influence among the uneducated, and his remarks were taken seriously.

In consequence of this speech for several days afterward the Central Hospital had about two hundred new out-patients to treat, and several people refused to allow operations to be performed, even when assured of their vital importance, and have since died in consequence.

Only a few days ago a young girl of 13 died, though a month before the doctors had assured her parents that a simple operation would save her life. Ultimately, when she became worse, the parents did consent to the operation, but it was then too late to save her.

The hospitals are now as crowded as ever, and the surgeons are hopefully waiting for the time when they can be called in to treat the worthy burgomaster.—[Times Correspondence London Mail.

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\$25.00 Axminster Rugs—9x12

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna

By a Special Contributor.

...frenzy of delight which seemed to have no reference to space, time or its contents.

A STRANGE PET

house cat. This is really a wild cat.

Thibi is not always happy, in spite of his fine home.

Some people say that when Thibi grows older he will forget all his good manners, and the wild instincts which are born in him will crop out. That he will become like his bay-lynx ancestors, who not only kill birds and every smaller animal they can use for food, but often attack beasts and men. 'If this should be true, Thibi would not be a very safe playmate for a gentle little girl, but it seems hard to believe such a beautiful, well-behaved animal will ever become a cruel, treacherous creature after once having become domesticated.

A GAME—IF YOU WILL BRING TO ME

receives his own gift. Should the first player forget any article, he pays a forfeit, and the next one takes his place.

KEEPS HIS BEAG

"Well, there's one thing certain—he's never up in the air"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer]

THE TUNE

Knicker: Somebody calls architecture "frozen music."
Bocker: Well, I guess our flat must be Greenland's icy



confidence in our people, who are alarmed and who would become panic-stricken in the event of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Personally, I have no knowledge of this reported movement, but the fact of it would not necessarily be communicated to me."

SAM LOYD'S PUZZLES.

The Cobblers Puzzle

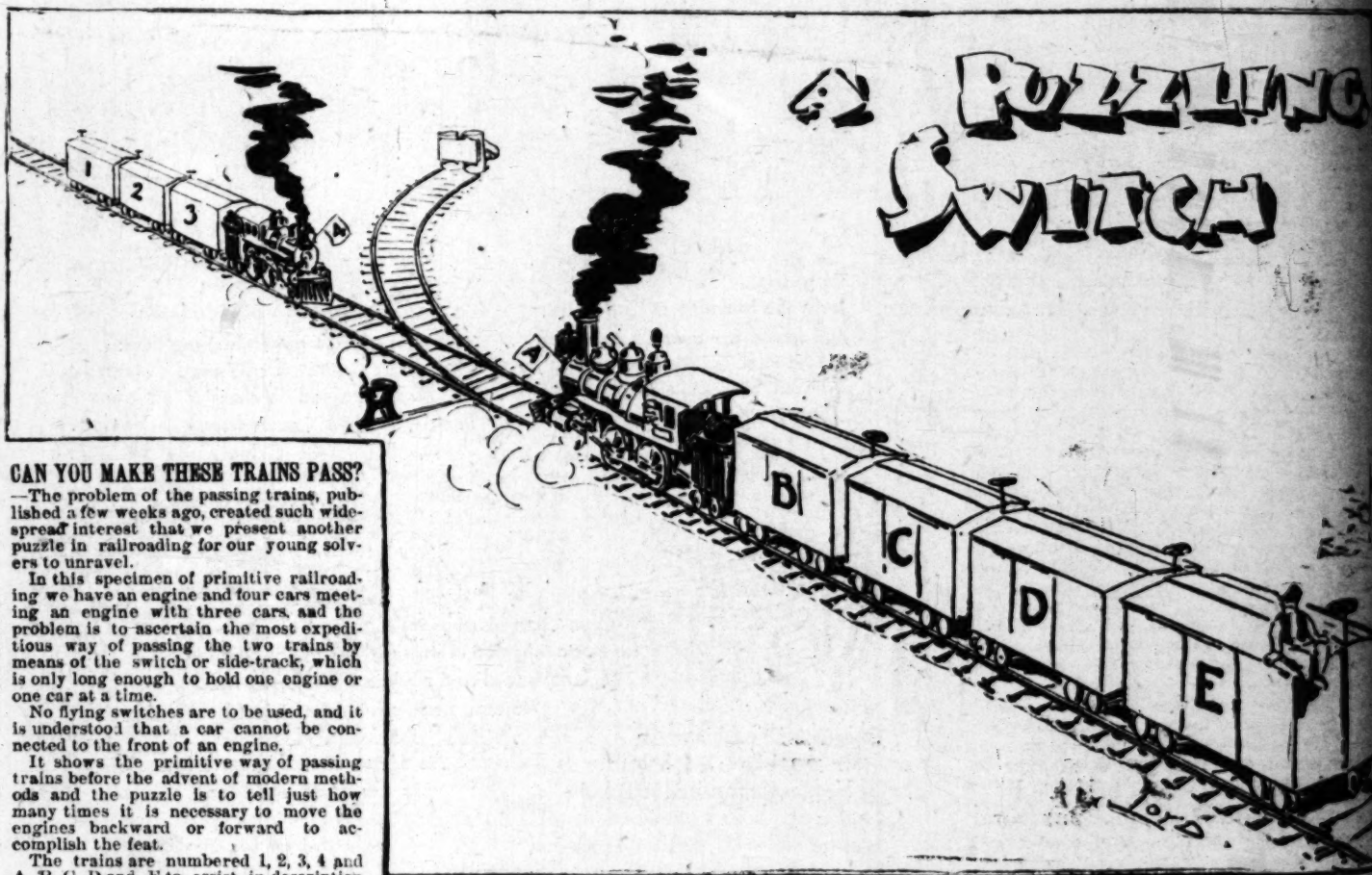
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Our enlarged basement.

\$25.00 Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet in size; all

\$4.00 Real Japanese Cotton Rugs—hand made; are 36x72 inches and one of the best and most

\$2.50 Wool Smyrna choice colors and patterns; reversible. A lot of just 75

What California Boys Do.

DO ALMOST ANYTHING EXCEPT SKATE ON ICE.

By a Special Contributor.

CALIFORNIA boys are about the happiest boys in the world, for there are so very many things they can do every day in the year. Of course, they can't skate on ice in this sunny country as Eastern boys do, but they can do a lot of clever youngsters in Los Angeles, who, during the winter, when the hills are covered with grass, slide down the green slippery slopes. It is the jolliest sport imaginable. There is no Jack Frost to freeze their fingers or toes or bite their ears and noses, but a fine friendly old sun frisks its beams about them and keeps them as warm as chickens under a wing. It is surprising how the sleds will glide over the snow. The youngsters reach the bottom of a hill before they can catch their breath, and sometimes the sleds up and the youngsters roll over and over in merry, laughing leaps. Sometimes they bounce into a patch of gay flowers, and when they get up the perfume of the blossoms clings to them while the petals cling to their tangled hair or cling to their clothing. I know a jolly, rollicking boy, named Peter, who gets a great amount of happiness out of life for himself, but best of all he gives happiness to others, for he is ever on the lookout for opportunities of doing favors for others. His

companion, and, reluctantly consented. However, when they discovered the lunch I had prepared for all hands, and when they discovered that I didn't squeal and shriek and run when I saw a big, black, hairy spider or a ferocious-looking centipede, their opinion of femininity changed somewhat, and they eagerly invited me to go again. Horned toads were found in dry, sandy places and the boys stuck them in their blouses for safe-keeping. The tarantulas were picked up with long pinchers and put into small tin cans. These big spiders fight and eat one another, and so each must have a separate can. Centipedes and scorpions were found under stones and logs in damp, soil, and were put into large cans containing small scraps of paper. The paper kept them from fighting. Tornado Pete headed the procession. Every bug discovered was the "biggest yet." The boys kept up an incessant shouting and whooping.

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HUNTING HORNED TOADS WITH CANS



BOY CLIMBING A TREE

most trouble in life is his name—Peter. He never did like it. He says it makes him sick. Now, to make a bad name worse, his playmates have named him "Tornado Pete" because he is always rushing about, seeing everything, hearing everything, and learning everything. This boy, who is just past ten, gleams ideas as he goes, and a tornado gathers everything in its pathway. He collects the ideas and elaborated on them until he has a storehouse of considerable originality. Summer "Tornado Pete" was in the mountains for weeks. He was with a party of young men, who were sowing pine seed for the United States government, so that a new and beautiful forest will grow in the place of the old. All this time Pete slept in an old cabin. Through the cracks in the floor above his head he could see the stars at night, and in the early morning the birds would peek at him and sing him with their songs. He learned to climb trees like a toad. He would grip the thick shaggy bark of the tree with his hands and feet, and before you could say "Robinson" he would be well into the top of the tree where the cones hung on the ends of the branches, and where birds' nests swayed like hammocks among the leaves. Below the cabin was a rushing mountain stream. He made a small mill wheel, which whirled as the water rushed past. He played he was an Indian, and that all the other Indians and the mission came to him with their corn to grind. The stream was full of trout and he spent many hours watching them swim among the sun-tipped ripples. Sometimes they would catch a glimpse of the small, wide-eyed boy, and with consternation and alarm, they would make a dash for the rock shadows along the bank where they hid like quails hiding from a hawk. Sometimes a wildcat or a mountain lion would wander into the stream during the night, and if one of these animals happened to arrive at the same time there was a concert of barking and meowing and roaring. At times, the famous bandmaster, with all his fiddles and horns and trombones, would find it difficult to imitate Pete didn't like that kind of music, and during midnight concerts he thought longingly of his own little bed at home.

Many boys in Southern California have much more fun and considerable money in the summer by going to the fields after horned toads, tarantulas, centipedes, spiders, scorpions and various other "bugs" which are the novelty works, where they undergo a course of laudatory, are mounted on cards and retailed to many tourists who visit this southern country each year. Once I invited myself to go on a bug-hunting expedition. The boys didn't exactly approve of a woman



HUNTING TARANTULAS



YOUNG EDITOR

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—"SPRECKELS LINE"
ALAMEDA, Jan. 20th, for HONOLULU ONLY; S.S. MARIPOSA, Feb. 11th, for HONOLULU, S.S. VERTUE, Feb. 11th, for HONOLULU, S.S. NEW ZEALAND, Feb. 11th, for HONOLULU. For literature and particulars apply to HUGH S. RICE, 215 West Third Street, Los Angeles.
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Dominican Government Has Scored Further Victories

RUSSIANS.
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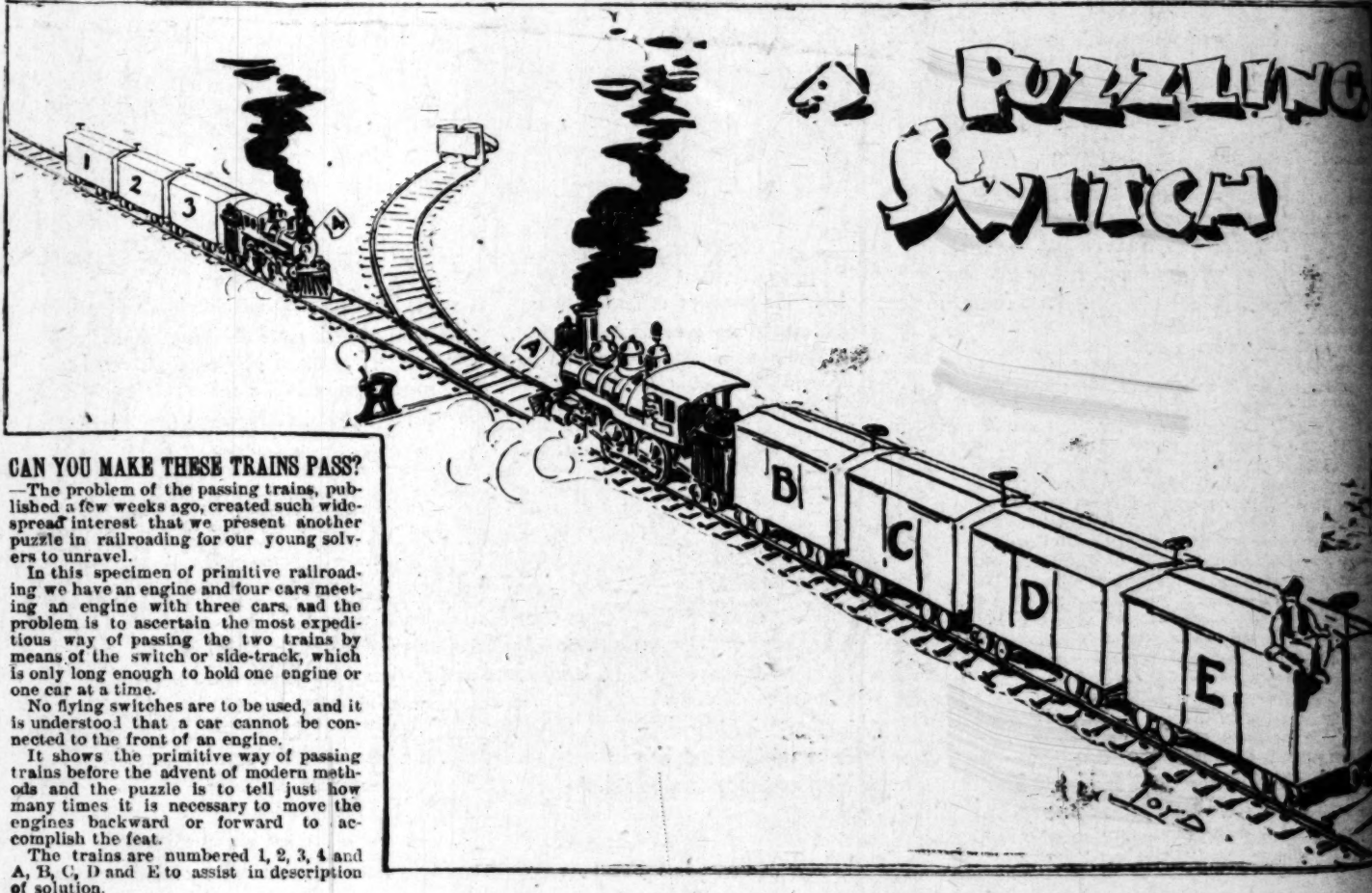
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Studies for the Young. By Gussie Packard DuBois.



ANOTHER DUTCH ARTIST.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT PORTRAIT PAINTERS, REMBRANDT.

It is not always easy to distinguish the pictures of one artist from those painted by another, when both choose the same subjects. We cannot always be sure of Mauve's sheep, unless we are familiar with his pictures, even though we know his style. We are not always sure which are Breton's and which Millet's pictures, unless we have learned each one. But Rembrandt's are so different from all the others that it is much easier, even at a glance, to distinguish them. The shadows are very dark and deep, the lights are vivid and strong. If you have ever noticed

how an open fire lights up a room, you may know how this great artist put the light and shadow on his canvas. You remember how the firelight makes even familiar things—the piano keys, a gold picture frame on the wall, a polished table look mysterious. Longfellow describes it well in his poem, "Voices of the Night."

"Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And like specters, grim and tall,
Shadows from the dusty firelight

Dance upon the parlor wall."
Just a gleam shines out here and there, and you have to guess at the rest of the outline in dark shadows. So he loved to make his pictures, dark gloom of shadow, and a flash of light that is like a clear, high voice in music against the deep bass of the organ.

If we are to believe what some historians tell us, we shall find some reason for this in the fact that Rembrandt was born in one of those windmill towers described in the article on Holland in a previous number, as the home of many Dutch families.

It is said that as a boy he took delight in watching the shadows in this dusty interior, and the long shafts of light coming in through a sort of ventilator, the only opening in the upper story of the tower where his little bedroom was.

Other writers tell us that this story is a mistake, and that his birthplace was one of the ordinary houses of the town of Leyden. However this may be, and the latter seems to be the best vouched for, this we know certainly, that

his father was a miller in that town when this strange, great painter was born in the year 1607. So, whether or not he was born in a mill, we are sure that many of his boyhood hours were spent exploring its charms; and what charms such a place would have for a boy. When the wind blew, what a fascination in watching the miller set the bulky, sail-like arms so that they would catch the wind and go round and round to grind the corn. He could sit in a corner and listen, and almost imagine himself on a ship out at sea with the wind filling the taut sails, and the sailors calling "Avast, there!" or "Ahoy!" Or he could hear the sound of the grinding and watch the corn going into the vast hopper, and the yellow meal pouring out, perhaps even help handle the filled sacks. There are so many things for a boy to do and see in a mill.

A boy with a liking for numbers would have been able to tell how many sacks of meal were ground in the mill in a day, and how many florins or guilden they would bring. A boy who liked machinery would have known just how the huge millstones were turned, and how the grinding was done; but, quite likely, neither of them would have noticed those deep shadows, and the way in which the light coming in at the high, narrow openings touched the objects in the rooms.

But Rembrandt was an artist, and as an artist is, in the first place, one who knows how to see; and, in the second place, one who has a gift for making us see with him. Even as a boy, his eyes would take the most pleasure of all in watching the deep shadows and long rays of light, and what more natural than that he should put these effects into his pictures when he came to paint. So we know him by his wonderful contrasts of light and shade.

It would have been a natural thing for a poor artist to cover poor drawing by these shadows, thinking that where so small a part of the object was visible it would matter little if the outline was incorrect. But he was not only very skillful, but most careful and painstaking in every line, for he was great enough to know that the more nearly perfect a piece of work is, the longer it will have value in the eyes of the world.

There were six children in the family; one became a baker, one a miller. Rembrandt was intended for a lawyer, but before he was 12 years old, he showed such

skill as an artist that they gave up the idea of the law. A relative of the family who was an artist had just returned from Italy, and the boy was sent to study with him.

There is a very interesting fact in connection with the beginning of his art studies; it is this. He went into the studio in 1620, the year in which our forefathers left Holland. If you can remember this, it will help you to recall the date when this great artist's pictures were painted, for if you add half a hundred years to the date of the landing of the Pilgrims, you will have the time of the painting of his great pictures at least within fifty years, as he died in 1669.

The boy Rembrandt toiled faithfully at the work he so loved. Rembrandt is not his family name, but his given



REMBRANDT'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.

name, as we say, as yours may be John or Mary. In those days it was the custom to name children after their parents, so Rembrandt, the son of Harmen, was at first called Rembrandt, Harmen's son. But, after a time, family names were formed from their native cities, emblems, and so on, and, in this way, came about the name Van Ryn, or "of Rhine," from the fact that the family lived on the Rhine River, and the artist is known now by the name Rembrandt Van Ryn.

Only a few years before he was born, there had been a great war between Holland and Spain, and, during the siege, the people of Holland were almost starved. But, an English prince, who came to help them, cut the dikes, and the sea water came in so rapidly that many of the Spaniards were drowned, and, at the same time, a great many ships full of provisions were floated in, so the people were saved.

After the country was freed from the cruelty of Spain, the canals and rivers began to be crowded with ships from all parts of the world, bearing every known flag, and carrying rich cargoes, while the streets were full of busy people. Each day on the anniversary of the day when peace was declared there were great parades, and the cities were draped with flags and flowers. Then the cities themselves looked like pictures, with the steep-roofed, many-gabled houses, their fronts decorated with singular ornaments and medallions, and the rows upon rows of windmills.

All this was a constant delight to the boy who saw pictures everywhere, and he wandered through the streets and along the canals, sketching and painting. Faint, level Holland is not beautiful like Italy, or France, but he found beauty in it, and working hard all through his boyhood days, he became noted and wealthy, going at last to Amsterdam to live, which was then the greatest commercial city in Europe. He never traveled much in other countries.

His first important painting was done when he was 20 years old, "St. Paul in Prison." One of his most noted paintings, the famous "School of Anatomy" was made when he was 25. Two centuries later the Dutch government gave 32,000 florins for it. It is now at The Hague. This was equal to \$12,000.

His home in Amsterdam was very elegant. The house

still stands, and as there is an old legal paper stating just what was in it, we can refurnish it in our imagination.

In the vestibule were black-cushioned Spanish chairs whose roomy depths spoke of comfort for those who waited. Beautiful statues and paintings amused their leisure. The reception-room, a large room, had a great walnut table covered with a cloth that was a rich treasure trove from the far-off shores of Belgium, and there were seven Spanish chairs, those "spider" chairs, stered in green velvet. A mirror, framed in ebony, reflected these massive pieces of furniture, and the walls were covered with thirty-nine pictures, many in rich and elegant frames. A smaller room was a perfect museum of art; there were paintings by the best masters of other countries, and Rembrandt's own, and the oak press, and other furnishings showed that it was here that he engraved and printed his etchings. In the blue room was the gem of all. There were costly blue-covered chairs, a bed with blue hangings, a chest and wardrobe of cedar, great mirrors, and embroidered cloth, most beautiful to see, and here, too, were valuable pictures by famous painters. The studio was on the next floor, and here were statuettes in marble, porcelain, and plaster, Chinese and Japanese porcelains and delftware, Venetian glass, and all curious ornaments that could be had. In this home of elegance and beauty he lived his married life with a wife who was beautiful in character and form. Many were the portraits that he painted of her, almost every one with rich silks and satins for her gown, and decked with priceless jewels. Some of these pictures he sold for large sums of money.

Two little ones came to gladden the home, but both died in infancy. Then a third came, but in less than a year the mother died leaving Rembrandt alone with his baby boy. The artist had sorry times after this great loss came to him; the fine house and its contents had to be sold for debt, and he was left almost penniless, yet he never despaired. He kept on working, hiring a house in another part of the city, where pupils gathered about him and tried to learn the secret of his wonderful light and shadows. Here he ended his busy life, working as long as he lived, cheery, bright, under misfortune and sorrow. He was buried simply in the West Church, so simple that the bill for the expense of the burial as recorded there was only \$6. What a contrast to that home so filled with the wonders and beauties of the world.

He painted over six hundred and twenty pictures, and three hundred and sixty-five etchings, and hundreds of drawings and sketches. Many of his portraits are of himself. All through his life he seemed to enjoy painting his own face on the canvas, only for five years after his wife's death he made no portrait of himself, and the one that was sad and stern. The last one is a laughing face.

One of his most famous pictures is "The Night Watch." It represents a street scene with soldiers, bright officers, a drummer-boy and others, a crowd, in front of a large public building. At the right of the picture is a banner of the city, and a man with a high spine.

Another is called "The Syndics of the Guild of Painters." The five syndics or members are all of them, and dressed in black suits, large black hats, and high collars.

Still another is the "School of Anatomy," a group of doctors listening to a lecture over a dead body, which a speaker is explaining. The central figure here is a statue of a friend of the artist's, Nicholas Tulp, a very famous physician.

Five, six, seven thousand dollars he received at different times for a single picture, and even \$16,000, and his estate was worth \$30,000.

The strong contrast of light and shade which is entirely to this artist is the important part of all his pictures so that they are easily distinguished, and Rembrandt has been called the master of shadows.

HOLLAND'S LESSER ARTISTS.

PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS OF REMBRANDT, HALS AND OTHERS.

Mesdag, in his sketches of the Holland coast he gives no familiar insight into the lives of the Dutch people. He paints wide expanses of ocean with or without a speck of land. In the picture given here, "Fish Boats," more than three-quarters of the whole picture space is taken by the sky, yet when your eye follows the path of the boats on the water it seems to travel an infinite distance before it reaches the horizon line.

What a feeling of freshness and life there is in it! It is sunrise, and the boats are just putting out to sea. Although our print is only black and white, we feel that the clouds are glorious with light and color, and that the sea comes softly tapping in, reflecting the glow in a ripple. The breeze is beginning to freshen, as we see the slightly-lifting pennants, but not yet enough to stir the mirror-like face of the water, or to give the boats a steering-way, for they are headed in various directions. Some are just getting up their sails to be in readiness for the first pull of the wind.

How the birds revel in the glow of the rising sun, high in the sky; you can almost hear their joyous chirping. There is a feeling of companionship and homeliness in the close grouping of the boats, but if you look at them already well out at sea you have a sense of work and struggle, and the need of an early start to get out of the bay. They are not pleasure yachts, but they are built for work, and for buffeting of angry waves; for, though they start out with gentle ripples that only whisper about the boat's hulls, they may meet angry seas and fierce

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either in your books or on your
er, you surely must plan some
museum at Amsterdam, and see
Rembrandts and other treas-
y Mapes Dodge.

AL COMBAT.

ED BINNY BUNNY FROM
HANDS OF REYNARD.

cia: Contributor.

eat Lion established his kingdom
where he ruled supreme; his
heard for miles around, and
tail a tree fell. For this reason
gs in the forest, a fact which
als, who depended upon dense
clutches of this powerful foe.



and little trouble in protecting
out of sight at his approach, but
infested the region not only
the savage monarch, but it was
any food in his neighborhood,
other rare-market produce, had
seldom showed even the tips

moon one of the sons of the
to venture above in the forest.
he had seen the light of day,
deadly stupid with no news
low Binny Bunny, being bolder
town's folk, could stand it no
his watchful mother turned her



entrance of the town, and was
air of the forest.

from home he crept, lured
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were grinning, although the
e body gaunt and wasted.
yield weakly; after the first
bright thought came into his
straight up in defiance.
r. Reynard, licking his chops,
path when I was so hungry.

I haven't seen such a luscious bite for days—well, here goes!"

He made a reach for Binny, who suddenly jumped to one side, and with the spring he found his voice and his courage.

"Now see here, Mr. Reynard," he called. "Of course you know I'm afraid of you, all of us are—it's a failing in our family. But I warn you if you come a step nearer I shall give such a cry that the very woods will send it back from all corners, and perhaps in the very act of devouring me you will be forced to fight your last battle with King Lion himself."

"A very clever argument!" declared the fox, with an unpleasant laugh. "but though I thank you for your thoughtfulness, hunger is not to be trifled with. I'll take my little snack first, and then—"

Binny sprang back just in time, rose suddenly to his feet, put his paws on his sides, and gave vent to a yell which echoed far and near. This was answered by a roar which shook the trees, making Mr. Reynard rigid with fear. Binny was afraid, too, he sat bunched up on the ground, his pink nose quivering, his ears laid flat in terror. Scattered branches and twigs snapped as the huge paws of the Lion passed over them, and a couple more trees fell as he lashed his tail.

"Aha!" he cried, catching sight of Binny and his antagonist. "Who is trespassing in my domain?"

The thunder in his voice sent a chill to Binny's heart, but he bravely told his story, and craved the great monarch's protection.

"That you shall have," declared the Lion; "no one ever asked my aid in vain." And stretching one paw to shield the helpless little fellow, he shook the other menacingly at the now terrified Mr. Reynard.

"Come on!" he cried; "a fair fight, we'll play it through." "No, no!" said the fox in a panic; "it isn't fair; you are stronger and bigger in every way. I wouldn't have a chance."

"What's good for the goose is good for the gander," answered the Lion. "You were about to fight little Binny here, and talk about odds—" he smiled contemptuously. "Come on," he cried.

Such a fight as it was! Binny had never seen its like before; the ground was trampled, and trees fell like ninepins. One struck Mr. Reynard on the head, and he lay groaning, until the Lion came up and finished him with a pat of his paw.

"You have saved me; you have saved me!" sobbed Binny. "What can I ever do to repay you?"

"Come home and dress my wounds," said the Lion, leading the way.

There Binny found plenty to do to show his gratitude, and for days he stayed with his big friend, soothing his fever and giving him medicine to stop the pain. But at last anxiety for the home people made him restless, and when the Lion gave his permission for a short visit, Binny scampered away in mad glee.

All Burrowtown received him with open arms, for they had given him up as dead, and his adventures were discussed at every street corner.

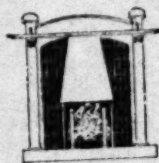
From that day forth the Bunnys had a free pass through the forest, and the friendship between Bunny and the Lion grew stronger day by day.

BELLE MOSES.

Statistics compiled by Secretary Butler of the State Board of Charities show that there has been a decrease in vagrancy in Indiana. In the last fiscal year 1042 fewer tramps were cared for than in 1902. Twenty counties, however, show an increase in the number of tramps in the jails.

In the year 3008 men and 51 women vagrants were admitted to the jails, a number which Secretary Butler says is far too large. Of this number 119 negroes were admitted, one of whom was a woman.

The tramps cared for cost the taxpayers \$5242.52, of which \$376.82 was paid to the sheriff for board, and \$1481.70 went for the "in-and-out" fees. The average expense for each tramp was \$1.71. The total cost for fees and board is \$1045.10 less than in 1902.—[Indianapolis News.



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tween Russia and Japan. Personally,
I have no knowledge of this reported

Hultberg ask for \$15,000 each. Back of the suits, according to the defendant, is a story which had its beginning in the Alaskan gold fields in 1898.

When the rush for Alaska and the Yukon was at its height, Andesson was one of the first to arrive in Nome, and after prospecting for some time located and filed the claim known as the White Star property. He incorporated the White Star Mining Company with a capital of \$80,000. In 1900, he is said to have sold his holdings in the company for more than \$1,000,000 and returned to the United States.

Nels O. Hultberg, his wife and niece, Miss Dora Adams, claim to have been the original prospectors at the White Star mine, and Hultberg asserts that he struck gold in sufficient quantities to warrant working it and returned to Nome to file papers with the land agent. He was delayed for some time reaching Nome and when he did apply at the government office he learned that Anderson had already filed his claim.

FIRE BURNS ALL
SAVE HOSPITAL.

ALESUND'S ELEVEN THOUSAND
PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Panic Among the Townsfolk so
Great That All Attempts at Lead-
ership or Discipline Were Futile.
Only Three Lives Supposed Lost.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

ALESUND (Norway) Jan. 24.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The fire which swept over this town yesterday morning destroyed every building in it with the exception of the hospital. The 11,000 inhabitants of Alesund were compelled to camp in the open, as only a few damaged and uninhabitable houses were left standing. The children of the town had to be housed temporarily in the church at Borgund.

The panic among the people was so great after the outbreak of the flames that all attempts at leadership or discipline became out of the question. No excesses, however, were committed. The people first endeavored to save some of their property, but they soon found they had quite enough to do to save their own lives. The destruction of the town was complete within a couple of hours from the time the fire started. Over twenty steam fishing boats and many sailing smacks were sunk in the harbor in order to save them from the flames, but three steamers and many smacks were burned.

It is believed now that only three persons lost their lives. Succor has arrived from Molde Bergin and other places, and provisions are being distributed. Relief committees have been informed and have invited public subscriptions.

The King and Queen of Sweden and Norway have contributed \$100 to a relief fund, and all the other members of the royal family have also subscribed. A majority of the inhabitants of the town lost everything they had, and only in a very few cases were the damages covered by insurance. Thousands of persons had to spend twenty-four hours in the open fields, where they were without food and exposed to a bitterly cold wind and a driving rain-storm.

SURGEONS GOING TO PANAMA.

One Hundred Physicians to Fight Yellow Fever and Cholera While Laborers Dig the Big Ditch.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

JANESVILLE (Wis.) Jan. 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dr. Verdo E. Gregory, formerly military surgeon in the Philippines, has been ordered to San Francisco to report to the Marine Hospital for duty in connection with the building of the Panama canal. Dr. Gregory, it is said, is one of one hundred physicians from different parts of the country who have been in the army service and ordered to prepare to fight yellow fever on the isthmus.

Several military surgeons who have made a particular study of the disease will be sent to the isthmus, and others conversant with cholera epidemics will also be sent, in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases which may get a foothold among the laborers on the canal.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] At the Belvidere, J. G. Kahn; Imperial, U. S. G. Todd; Grand Union, W. G. Thorpe; Normandie, J. Scannell, S. S. Spier and wife, Miss C. E. Reese; Belvidere, J. M. Williams of Pasadena.

GRAND VIZIER OF PERSIA.

TEHERAN (Persia) Jan. 24.—Prince Ain Ed Daouleh, son-in-law of the Shah, who hitherto has filled the position of Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Grand Vizier and Prime Minister of Persia.

RUSSIANS JUMP
ON WOMEN.

MERCURY DESCENDS.

In North and West
Cold is Great.

Upper Mississippi and Mis-
souri Valleys and Lake
Region Affected.

Great Suffering and One
Death Among the Poor
of Windy City.

Pittsburgh's Flood Still Cov-
ers Part of Two Cities.
Fight for Coal.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Extreme cold weather is recorded in various sections of the North and West today. The cold wave extends over a wide area, embracing the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the western lake region. Particularly severe weather is reported in the Dakotas, Eastern Montana, Northeastern Nebraska, Northwestern Iowa, Northern Illinois and Indiana and portions of Wisconsin and Michigan.

The thermometer today in this city registered 11 deg. below zero. There is suffering among the poor people, and many of the homeless applied at the police stations for shelter. Only one death, that of a fisherman, has so far been reported. The weather bureau observer says that it is possible that the mercury may go to 20 deg. below tomorrow and that the cold wave will last several days yet.

At St. Paul today, the minimum on the official thermometer was 33 deg. below. Other thermometers registered as low as 40 below. Bismarck reported 25 and Superior, Wis., 26. In a number of places in the Northwest, it was colder than ever before this year. A severe blizzard raged at Houghton, Mich., trains being late and traffic badly impeded.

PITTSBURGH'S FLOOD.

TWO CITIES PARTLY SUBMERGED

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

PITTSBURGH (Pa.) Jan. 24.—The flood of yesterday has in a great measure passed this point, but portions of the two cities are still submerged and will not be freed from the water until after midnight.

In Allegheny, the gas supply was erratic. The distribution of coal by the city authorities in the poorer neighborhoods brought about a riotous condition. When the fuel was dumped in the streets men, women and children fought for its possession, requiring a strong guard of police to preserve order.

Wreckage and huge cakes of ice strewn the streets. A thick sediment of slimy mud, mingled with ice, makes many districts unfit to walk through. Huge timbers, portions of doors, stairways, barrels, boxes, cans and other debris washed upon the streets by the flood have raised where the water left them. The big coal companies have been busy all day preparing their fleets for coal shipments to the South.

SUSQUEHANNA CHOKED.

WATER COVERING TOWNS.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.]

WILKESBARRE (Pa.) Jan. 24.—Telephone advices received here tonight by the Associated Press state that an ice gorge has formed in the Susquehanna River and for a distance of thirty miles the river is entirely blocked. Nearly the whole town of Rupert is submerged, and on Water street the water comes up to the second story. The Pennsylvania railroad station is surrounded by water, and several houses have been moved from their foundations and the great majority of the farms are under water.

At Bloomsburg, the ice is jammed up forty feet high, and the large bridge over the Susquehanna at that place has been moved five feet and is expected to collapse at any moment. One-third of the town of Bloomsburg is submerged by the waters. The village of Espoy, two miles north of Bloomsburg, is partially submerged. Many families have been driven from their homes by the rush of waters, and many had narrow escapes. Farmers in

RIVING OUT
JIMINEZ.

RUSSIANS.
Marauders Engage the Czar's

confidence in our people, who are
alarmed and who would become panic-
stricken in the event of hostilities be-
tween Russia and Japan. Personally,
I have no knowledge of this reported



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XIIIth YEAR

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WEEK COMME

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THREE EVENINGS

GRAND VIEWS—FIVE

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